THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,369—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie, "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish	Rs. 21 to Rs. 32-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	340	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
B.L.	CLYDE	3124	400	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th " Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	400	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—1st, 15th, and 29th August,

and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	about 11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric-light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	" 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	" 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE fine s.s. MOBILE SAILS as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, positively. Reduced rate for Cargo and passage. A Charterer

MR. ESSA THAVER,
No. 24, Khoja Mohla.

23rd July, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *viâ* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.

MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

GAMES! GAMES!!

TREACHER'S SETS.

All Requisites packed in a neat strong box.

BOY'S CRICKET KIT	Rs. 10 8
BADMINTON	" 27 0
LAWN-TENNIS	" 49 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.

Per box, 12 As. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

MONSOON CLEARANCE SALE,

NOW ON,

FOR

FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,

1, CHURCH GATE SREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY! NEW EDITION!

In accordance with Army Orders, April, 1888,

A SUMMARY OF THE DRILL AND WORKING OF THE THREE ARMS

BY

COL. H. J. HALLOWES,
Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow District.

Price, Re. 1; post free, Rs. 1-1-0

THACKER AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. bring to bear on this particular branch of their extensive business a large amount of practical knowledge of Chemicals and acquaintance with material.

Being Chemists and having a large staff of regularly qualified men under their orders, they are in a position at once to furnish any Chemical that may be required with the certainty of it being the exact article ordered and of a definite chemical combination, which can be proved by testing, an impossibility for non-chemical house, who have to sell just what is sent to them from Europe.

As the entire success of the operation depends on the Chemicals, the Management venture to direct attention to the above.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Shutters, Developing Dishes, Light, tight and other Boxes, Chemicals, Printing Papers, Printing Frames, Cardmounts, Lanterns, Scales and Weights, Dark Tents, Bottles and Measures, and every requirement for Wet and Dry Plates in the Studio and Field (free on Application).

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CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore	Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 "	Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 "	Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 "	Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplate ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY. POONA.

Opposite Clock Tower, Opposite Napier Hotel,

A L & W'S "EXTRA QUALITY" A L & W'S

FELT HATS.

Of the Best Quality and most Fashionable Shapes,

IN BLACK, DRAB, DARK-BROWN, &c.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

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EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

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SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof	from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	"	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	"	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	"	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	"	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps	"	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings	"	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. " PERSIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

S.S. WERNETH HALL, ARRIVED 24TH JULY, 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Corporation, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th July, 1888.

TO BE LET.—The whole of the Very Desirable, Three-storied HOUSE, Facing the Sea, in Hornby Row, next to the Ripon Club. Suitable either for European or Parsee Families, or Each Floor could be had separately. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent., per annum will, be paid by us on and after FRIDAY, the 27th inst., for the half-year ending 30th June last, to the Shareholders of the above Company in Bombay by drafts on the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Singapore. Shareholders are requested to produce their certificates.

B. and A. HORMARJEE.
Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE ABOUT 510 CWTS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office, Colaba, up to noon on the 1st August, 1888. Each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of Amount tendered, number of cwts tendered for, and rate per cwt to be clearly stated; no less quantity than 100 cwts to be tendered for.

The superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders, should he consider them too low.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHUNDRA WITHOBA BALAJEE has contracted to mortgage the property hereunder described. All Persons having any Claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1888.

All that piece of Government Pension Land, situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration District of Bombay in the city of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 286, new No. 1947, old survey No. 2, and new survey No. 7417, containing by admeasurement 14,271 9-25 square yards or thereabouts, together with the several buildings and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1583, 1592, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, and 1820 and Street Nos. 111—(11 115 (21) (4)—46, and bounded on the east by Khetwadi Main Road, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north partly by the property of Balloo Indurjee, partly by the property of Kasninath Bapoo, and partly by the property of Morarjee Gokuldas, and on the south by the 3rd Parsi Wadi Street, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of Babajee Mali and other tenants of the said Ramchundra Wittoba Balajee.

MANSUKALAL and DAMODAR.
Mortgagee's Attorneys

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES. (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
A NEW FEEDING BOTTLE.

EVERYONE who knows the difficulty of bringing up a little infant by hand, the constant diarrhœas, vomitings, and other ills that bottle-fed children are heirs to, will welcome with gratitude the new "Thermo-Safeguard Feeding-Bottle" just patented. This Bottle really fulfils the object at which it aims, and with its help only a very stupid mother or nurse could possibly mismanage the feeding of the little one. One of the chief sources of infantile disease is overfeeding, and this is frequently brought about by the nurse being ignorant of the real amount of food which the child is allowed to swallow. A lady of my acquaintance lost her child obviously from indigestion, although the doctor pronounced the disease mysterious. On making a few inquiries as to the way the child had been fed, the mother said as an instance of its healthiness that when she had put enough food for two meals into the bottle, the baby had actually taken the whole at once. It must be remembered that infants have no knowledge of how much food is good for them, and the quantity must therefore be carefully regulated. Only sufficient for one meal should ever be put in the bottle at one time, and that must be proportioned, according to rule, to the age of the child. Thus, under one month, an ounce and a half should be given every hour. From one to two months, the quantity is doubled, and given only every two hours. From two to four months, four ounces should be given every two hours; and from five to seven months, eight ounces should be given every three hours. In order that there may be no mistake about this the new bottle is marked in ounces from one to eight. Another difficulty in feeding is that of the temperature of the milk, which should always be within one or two degrees of the warmth of the infant's blood—between 98 deg. and 99 deg. Fahr. Food given too warm or too cold is apt to disagree, but this danger is averted by the insertion into the outside of the new bottle, which is made of colourless glass, of a small thermometer. Another disadvantage of the ordinary feeding-bottle is, that there is no means of checking the flow of milk, so that the baby is liable to swallow too quickly; but the new invention has an attachment to serve as a regulator for this purpose.

It is a great mistake to put the bottle into the cradle or berceaunette, and allow the child to suck at it without proper attention being paid to the operation by an adult. Extreme cleanliness is the only means of avoiding infantile diarrhœa, which may be caused by even the smallest portion of sour milk. To obtain absolute purity, every baby should be provided with two feeding-bottles, to be used alternately. Immediately after use, the top of the bottle should be unscrewed, and both bottle and mouthpiece thoroughly washed out and dried. They should then be placed in a vessel of water containing a few drops of Condy's fluid until again required for use. All mothers should obtain one of the "Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottles" without delay.—*Lady's Pictorial, August*, 1887.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.
At Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-8 each.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 5; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PEACH, Esq. Rs. 1-8; postage, extra 1.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP AND RESERVES—£220,799, Sterling.
Local Directors: GEO. COTTON, Esq., and A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.

MR. VICTOR MURRAY has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Company's BOMBAY BRANCH, as from the 1st instant, in place of Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF, transferred to China.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co.
Local Secretaries.

Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th July 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchaws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c, &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufactureof Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRIN DLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 2491, High Holborn, LONDON.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.	
DRY SILLERY ..... Silver Foil	Rs.	42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE ..... Gold Foil	„	47
DRY SOUVERAIN ..... Gold Foil	„	60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's ..... Gold Foil	„	60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„	19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„	22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„	37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	„	48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends,

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in a climate not suited for it) languour for relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and safely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAIS FIN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES F THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS, world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bazar, 200 Street, Surat.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL		1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, Invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,269
„ 1885 ..... £988,156
„ 1886 ..... £955 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods in ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured here either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Baghdad (s), from Mozambique; Werneth Hall (s), and Persia (s), Liverpool; Kashgar (s), and Bormida (s), Hongkong; and Astrea (s), Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Karachi. To-day:—Clan Macdonald (s), for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Graham entered the dock on the 24th inst. The s. s. Werneth Hall and Persia entered, and the barque Sir Lancelot, left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Taif, Bormida, and Kashgar entered, and the s. s. Kt. of St. John left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi, at 9 a.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 21st July, shows an increase of Rs. 23,279, in receipts.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the above Society during the week ending 14th instant:—Horses—Lame, 4; emaciated, 1; sent to hospital, 3; sent to Pinjrapole, 7; warned and discharged, 5. Bullocks.—Lame, 3; sore necks, 5; tumours on neck, 3; emaciated, 6; sent to hospital, 4; sent to Pinjrapole, 1; warned and discharged, 9; sores on body, 3—total 54.

CRICKET.—On Sunday last, a match was played between the John Bright and the Proprietary School Cricket Clubs, in which the former won an easy victory by 94 runs according to the result of the first innings. M. R. Wadia, the captain of the John Bright Cricket Club having won the toss, wisely elected to go in. They scored 152 runs, out of which 59 were contributed by Wadia, without giving a single chance, and 33 by Mehta, who gave an easy chance at short slip after he had scored 25. The Proprietarians managed to scrape up 58 runs only. They would have decidedly made a better figure, but for the absence of three of their best players. Wadia bowled remarkably well for his side.

THEFT.—Jayeshwar Rambux, a shopkeeper, at Mahaluxmee, was yesterday charged, by Inspector Raymond, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry articles, consisting of lamps, pots, ornaments, pictures, &c., amounting to Rs. 32-4, the property of Pestonjee Dorabjee, from his house at Mahaluxmee, on or about the 3rd instant. On Sunday last, the complainant missed the property, and on the same day at 4 p.m. he saw the pictures and a china jar in accused's shop, and reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested. Accused pleading guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE SOCIETY.—On the suggestion of Dr. Lyon, Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, it was resolved to form the above-named Society of the students of the Grant Medical College, and in connection therewith to open a library—a want long felt by the students. A handsome donation of Rs. 500, a valuable collection of medical and scientific works from Dr. Lyon, and the present of a large number of similar works by other gentlemen, have given the Society an impetus, and enabled the members to make a beginning. Henceforward the expenses of the library will be defrayed from the subscriptions of the members of the Society, and from donations, which, it is hoped, will not be long in coming from the members of the medical profession and the general public. Last Saturday, the 21st ultimo, the library was formally opened by Dr. Lyon, the patron of the Society, a large number of students being present.

THEFT OF PERAMBULATORS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged an old offender, named Rama Babajee, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing two perambulators, one of which belonged to Mr. H. E. Harrington, an accountant in Messrs. W. H. Graham and Co.'s office, living at Colaba Causeway. On Monday evening the perambulator, which used to be placed under a staircase, was found missing, and was reported to the police. On inquiries it was ascertained that a labourer, who was employed in a neighbouring house, had seen the accused take the perambulator away that afternoon, but had not interfered with him believing the man was acting under instructions. The police searched for the accused, and arrested him at Colaba. It was found that the accused had engaged a cooly and taken the perambulator to the native town, where he sold it to a native for Rs. 2. With this man another perambulator was found, and he admitted having paid the accused a similar sum for it. In defence, the prisoner stated that he had acted under the directions of a Borah, who paid him a small sum for disposing of the perambulators. He he called no witnesses, and on admitting two previous convictions for theft, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Witoo Peerajee, a dhoby, aged 45 years. On Tuesday morning, he was found lying in an unconscious state breathing heavily, suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died. The verdict of suicide was returned.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Parell Back Road, touching the death of Suckoo, woman, aged 18 years, a leper. About 6 p.m., on Tuesday, she left her house, and was no where to be found. At 9 p.m. the same day a policeman found her body in a public dipping well. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself.

THE LATE DR. MANECKJI CURSETJI.

IN the late Dr. Maneckji Cursetji, Assistant Garrison and Civil Surgeon at Surat, whose death was announced in a telegram published on the 18th inst., Government has lost a faithful and deserving officer of nearly three-quarters of a century standing, and the Surat public one of its most conscientious well-wishers. The deceased, after a protracted sickness of several years, died on the night of the 17th inst., at the venerable old age of nearly seven and eighty years. Dr. Maneckji was only 13 years old when he entered the Medical Service in 1814. His intelligence and abilities displayed in the discharge of his duties soon drew the notice of his esteemed superiors. He was the only native then admitted into the warrant grade and appointed to the full rank of apothecary, the highest appointment then given to a native in the medical department. His entire medical career was of a successful character. In a city like Surat, where western culture and western science had in his days made but scanty progress, it was he who promoted with success the use and application of English medicines. The late Hon'ble Mr. J. Sutherland said of the doctor. "He is the most deserving native I ever met with, has been always held in the greatest repute in his talents, and I have not unfrequently known persons prefer his attendance to that of the European doctor." He retired from the Government service in the year 1844; and since then he had been a pensioner up to the time of his death.

As a Municipal Commissioner Dr. Maneckji's career extended over a period of twenty-seven years. The various collectors who then enjoyed the presidentships of the municipalities entertained a high opinion of him. He was thanked by the Government in the annual Municipal administration report for the very harmonious relations he endeavoured to sustain between the Government and the people. In recognition of his valuable services to the municipality, he was appointed an honorary magistrate during Sir Theodore Hope's tenure of office. He rendered yeoman services to the poor at the time of the great flood of 1837 and the disastrous fire that preceded it. A future writer on the intellectual progress of Surat will not, I presume, make light of the very eminent services rendered by Dr. Maneckji in the diffusion of primary education. Several public and private Vernacular institutions owe their creation and present finished state to the energy, zeal, and activity shown by Dr. Maneckji in common with many of his eminent colleagues. In 1850 he took a leading part in conjunction with the late Hon'ble K. Forbes in establishing the Andrew's Library at this place. In fact, in his time there was not a single institution with which he was not connected. Though he never sought friendship his genial disposition, sterling virtues, and splendid abilities brought him a circle of friends, whose position and honor would surely make Dr. Maneckji's best acquaintances envy his lot. Dr. Maneckji has left only one son, Mr. Hormusdin, who was Superintendent of the Government Salt Depot here, but on the abolition of the depot he was thrown off his appointment, and subsequently was obliged to retire from the service in consequence of cataract in his eyes.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the Court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE MEERALI ABDOOL CURIM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for leave to join his client's name in the schedule filed jointly by his father and brother. Insolvent was a minor when the schedule was filed. These three persons carried on business in the name of Meerali Jaffer, the former being the father, and the latter the brother of the insolvent. The insolvent had filed his petition. The application was granted.

RE RUNCHORDAS RAGHUNATHDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order. It was a small insolvency; and there was no opposition. Insolvent had been trading for about a year in brokerage business and in jewellery. His Lordship granted an interim order.

RE HEERJEE LALLJEE.

Mr. Mankar said his present application was similar to the one he made last.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Is your client a minor again?

Mr. Mankar, answering in the negative, said since the insolvent's father filed his schedule, the Small Causes Court had held that the insolvent was a partner with his father; and the learned counsel therefore applied to have his client's name inserted in the schedule. The insolvent had filed his petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Mankar applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE FRANCIS XAVIER MONAZ.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, asked for an interim order. Mrs. De Souza, an execution creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Justice Bayley: When did you receive the notice about the present application?

Mrs. DeSouza: Only yesterday or the day before, my lord.

The Judge said she had not filed the grounds of opposition, and she could not be heard. His lordship enquired what the grounds were.

Mrs DeSouza: The insolvent has come to court only to deprive me of my money.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Why, then, did you not file the grounds of opposition? Is the insolvent in jail now?

Insolvent: No, my lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Is the insolvent related to you?

Mrs. DeSouza: He has married my daughter.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Is your daughter alive?

Mrs. DeSouza: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Is your husband, alive or dead?

Mrs. De Souza: I am a widow, and have to maintain myself.

After looking through the schedule, the Judge refused the application.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Abdool Karim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thucker Gopal Raisi, deceased—Jefferson B. and D. for petitioner, Thucher Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others petitioners—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Guneshamdas vs Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs L Charles—Crawford and B.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.

58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

66-88—Mulji B B—for pauper—Bowa Haridas Atmaram vs Bhat Cussiram Ruttonji and another—In person.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant:—

SASSOON DOCK.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, Victoria Dock Construction, intimating that the hand crane at Sassoon Dock had been tested with a load of twenty-five tons. He further says, he understands, that it is proposed not to erect it at the end of north jetty, Victoria Dock, and awaits further instructions before proceeding with its removal.

RESOLUTION.—The crane from the Sassoon Dock, fitted with steam should be placed at No. 11 berth instead of at the end of the north jetty as ordered. The removal of the 100-ton crane should be postponed from the 15th November, 1888, till the 22nd January, 1889, and the Government of India to be so informed. Notice should at once be given to determine the Railway Landing Contracts six months to Government and three months to the others; intimation being at the same time given that the trustees will be prepared, at the conclusion of the periods of notice, to enter into fresh agreements on the same terms and conditions, but with a stipulation that during the removal of the 100-ton and the erection of the 30-tons cranes the trustees will not be responsible for lifts beyond 14 tons each. It should further be intimated that if this non-responsibility is distinctly understood and accepted, the trustees would not desire to terminate the contracts, and would cancel their notices to do so. It should be intimated at the same time that under present arrangements the trustees expect to have the means of lifting up to 100 tons till the 22nd January, and from then till the beginning of June up to 20 tons, and from then till beginning of Agust, 1889, up to 30 tons, and thereafter up to 100 tons; but they cannot guarantee that this will be so.

The necessary notices should be given to the sub-contractors. Intimation should be given to the agents of the lines of steamers running to Bombay that in all probability the periods during which there will be deficient lifting power will be as above; and it should also be intimated by advertisements in the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Lloyd's Register*, *Mitchell's Maritime Register*, *Glasgow Herald*, and *Glasgow Mail*.

THE HARBOUR FRONTAGE.

Resumed consideration of the Acting Collector's letter, of 19th April, regarding the unprotected state of the harbour frontage from Borse Bunder to the Mint, and specially of the part from Goa Street to Calicut Street, and the facilities afforded for smuggling owing to the proximity of the town and the want of fencing. He says that this state of matters would be put an end to by the completion of the harbour frontage at that part, and enquires what are the trustees' intentions in that respect.

Resolution.—The fence estimated to cost Rs. 6,440 is sanctioned, and the Acting Engineer's proposal to place it ten feet back from A. to B., and to take it down the slope of the reclamation opposite Goa Street are approved. The work should not be carried out till after the monsoon rains are over.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th July, 1888.	For week ending 17th July, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	10	21
,, ,, out of ,, ..	21	19
,, transported	8	18
,, attended to	1	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 17th July, 1888.	For week ending 17th July, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	5	13
,, left.....	8	13
,, remaining in dock....	9	19
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	2	
,, left	6	
,, remaining in dock....	5	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE stewards of the Bombay Polo Tournament have issued a prospectus of the coming contest. From this document it appears that the stewards inculuded are:—Colonel Merriman, Messrs. J. L. Symons, J. F. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Lyttelton H. Bayley, A. Craigie, E. L. Barton, Harold King, F. C. Macrae, P. E. Dixon, and Leslie Crawford.

The tournament will be held about the beginning of October and after the Poona Races. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each team will be duly informed. Arrangements will be made to play the tournament off in ten days or less. The tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c. Entrance donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has competed in any previous year) Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation. Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10. The winning team will be entitled after the tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the valuable of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of the four Cups. The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883 and 1884 were the Central India Horse; in 1885, the Bombay Gymkhana, in 1886 and 1887 the Poona Gymkhana.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one. Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company to carry competing teams and their ponies by their line to Bombay and back at single fares for the double journey. Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entered to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at third class fares; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passengers or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at the rate of 4½ annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey. Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in good wagons, A class (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses), at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey, or at one anna per mile for each pony for a double return journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used. As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, as early as possible (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned. Entries will close on 10th September.

THE TELEGRAPH CASE.

THE further hearing of this case was continued by Captain Muir on Monday at Secunderabad, when the evidence of the following witnesses was recorded:—

Charles Morris said:—For a long time I have been a friend of accused No. 1. About the 20th of May, I should say, that he showed me a piece of paper purporting to be a copy of a telegram. I read some portion of it and he read the rest. The subject of the said telegram was the postponement of the Parliamentary Committee on the Deccan Mining case in England till the arrival of the Hyderabad delegates there. I advised him to drop the matter. I did so because he would be laying himself open to a criminal charge. I knew that tampering with Government officials would lay the person tampering with them open to a criminal prosecution. What then made you to believe that Hillier was tampering with Government officials? (Mr. Bezonji who watched the case in behalf of accused in the absence of the senior pleader objected to the question. It was however put through the Court). Ans: Because Hillier told me that he could get copies of telegrams bearing on the Deccan Mining Scandal. He did not tell me from where he was to obtain them. I swear that I was not curious enough to ask him that. As the telegrams were official I thought he must have got them from officials. I heard that accused No. 1 wrote a letter to the *Pioneer*. I heard it from accused himself. I advised him to drop the matter and he promised to do so. Did he deny writing the letter to the *Pioneer* (Mr. Bezonji objected) to this question because it was a leading one. The Court upheld the objection). When you spoke to accused No. 1 what answer did he give you? He said: I will drop it. What did Ahmed Ali tell you. (Mr. Bezonji objected. The Court allowed the question to be put.) Ahmed Ali told me that Hillier had come to him and talked a great deal, but that he did not heed what accused propose, and did not join with him. It was the 2nd accused who told about the letter to the *Pioneer*. He did not say how or where it was written. I now know that it was written in my house. (Cross-examination reserved) Ahmed Ali said: I have seen accused No. 1 before. I cannot say how often I saw him. He used to come to Mr. Morris. I do not remember his coming on purpose to see me. There was some conversation between accused and myself, but not with regard to telegrams. He once asked me where Morris was and I told him that I did not know. There was no conversation between accused No. 1 and myself about money. He never came to my bungalow to make arrangements of any kind.

2. Mr. Morris stated on oath in this Court that you said to him that Hillier had been to you, talked a great deal to you and that you could not come to terms: is that true or false?

A. It is utterly false. I am the son-in-law of Syed Siraj-ul-Husian, Subedar of the Northern Division. He and Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk are brothers (cross examination reserved.)

Mr. C. Briant said: Accused told me that he went down to Abdul Huq, and saw him if I remember correctly, and that there was some negotiation about some 40 Rs. I did not believe this at all: Had I done so I would certainly have stopped it (cross examination reserved).

Mr. P. F. Gallagher said: I do remember seeing accused No. 2 before. I am the Editor of the *Deccan Times*. I remember accused No. 2 coming to my office. It would be about a fortnight before the arrest of Snell that Webbe came to me, I wish to say that occasionally Webbe used to contribute paragraphs of news. At the interview in question, he told me that he had just then been newly engaged in the Home Secretary's Office of the Hyderabad State, and that he was in a position to give me early news, which would include telegrams also. He entered into no explanation as to the way in which he was to come by the information. I never understood that I was to see or get the original telegrams, or even copies thereof. I supposed that accused would give the substance of what he saw or heard. Such information was not restricted to any particular kind. It was to be general; but of course the Deccan Mining Scandal was very important at the time. He asked me what remuneration I should be able to make. I said that the most I should like to give would be about Rs. 100 a month. He said that he did not think that sum would compensate him for his trouble. The matter ended there on that occasion. Casually I again met him when out driving, and I think I said "What about the offer," but did not catch his answer. Nothing further transpired. (cross-examination reserved.)

Mr. Morris was recalled by the Court and examined. In answer to questions from the bench he said: I did not see the telegram in question; but Hillier told me that it was from the Resident to the Foreign Office at home about the postponement of the Parliamentary Committee. Its purport was given in the *Deccan Times* more fully than I could now give it myself. I remember seeing no date on the telegram. The 1st confession which Hillier made to the Cantonment Magistrate was here read.

At this stage the Court asked Hillier whether he had anything further to say. He said "I have never committed the offence with which I am charged; the statements which I have made are totally false. They were made for the reasons given in my evidence. I retract those confessions because they were not confessions." On its coming to his turn Webbe also said: "I wish to retract my statements also; they were made at the suggestion of the police and were made to please them. I have nothing further to say." Prosecution was here closed. The case was adjourned.—*Deccan Times*.

BENGAL.

COLLISION IN THE HUGHLY.—It is reported that the ship Gilcruix, which proceeded from Calcutta on Saturday morning, towed by the steam tug Retriever has had a serious collision with the latter vessel in Hog River Reach, about 25 miles below Calcutta. The Retriever received serious damage to her funnel mast and bulwarks. It is stated that the tug's steering gear got somehow jammed, the consequence being that the ship in tow came upon her from behind stem on. The tug was struck by the ship abaft the beam on the starboard side, the blow smashing a boat, damaging some of her rails, and bending the forward funnel. The Gilcruix has sustained no damage. The force of the collision sent the tug partially on shore, but her commander, Captain Bowder, made good use of the enormous steam power possessed by his tug, and backed her into the channel again, returning to port the same evening. The Gilcruix remains anchored off Atchipur.—*Englishman*.

THE TORTURE CASE.—The case in which Mukun Lall Addy, his brother, Gour Mohun Addy and their mother, Kusum Kumari Dossee, were charged, the latter with having branded her daughter-in-law, Hem Cumari Dossee, the wife of the first accused, and Nos. 2 and 3, with abetment, were re-arraigned at Calcutta on Saturday. Messrs. Cranebugh and Moses appeared for complainant, and Babu Kally Nath Mitter for accused. The latter said that the evidence for the prosecution was wholly inadequate for a conviction. There were many elements in the case that should weigh with the Court, which should deliberate very carefully before coming to a finding. His clients were charged with a serious offence, and it would be dangerous to convict on the evidence put forward by the prosecution. It was remarkable that the prosecution had not thought fit to call witnesses whose evidence might have been more material than that of those that they had called. It was noteworthy that the prosecution had not submitted the girl to medical examination on the day on which the injuries were alleged to have been inflicted, or even a couple of days after. They had thought fit to get the girl examined a week after, and the inferences that could be drawn from the adoption of such a course were certainly not unfavourable to the defence. The case had been grossly exaggerated, and the Court should not attach much importance to the circumstance of the hair of the girl having been cut. The girl had conducted herself in such a manner towards the mother-in-law as to justify the latter in chastising her by slapping her on the cheeks and inflicting on her some trivial punishment. The burns had been caused during the interval by the girl's own people, in order to bring this monstrous charge against accused. His Worship said that he should certainly attach considerable importance to the circumstance of the girl's hair being cut, and as regards the marks on her body it was simply inconsistent with reason to suppose that these could have been inflicted by the girl's people after her return home, for the object alleged by the defence. After some further evidence, his Worship adjourned the case for judgment.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA STUDENTS.—The students of the entrance class (Hindu School) have sent the following modest prayer to the Registrar of the University of Calcutta: The last day of lodging application for the Entrance Examination is the 28th day of December, which is about a month earlier than the corresponding dates of the year last. Moreover, on account of the excessive heat, which we lately experience, the session almost in all institutions did not regularly begin till the 1st of July. Thus the session, instead of extending over a period of nine months as in previous years, has been practically limited to six months only. We therefore approach you with a prayer that certain portions of our text-books be omitted; it being needless to mention that otherwise we shall not be able to go through the whole of the pieces selected and prescribed by the Syndicate and the Board of Studies. It is evident that either we should hurry over portions requiring more careful study, or else leave other pieces wholly unread—not to speak of revision, a thing simply impossible, as it would appear.—*Ibid.*

NAVIGATION OF THE HUGHLI.—The Port Commissioners' S. S. Resolute took down a new tidal semaphore for Hughli Point Station, which in point of height eclipses anything that has yet been seen on the river. Its arms are elevated some 140 or 150 feet above high water mark. Moreover, a new departure has been made in signalling the rise and fall of the tide by showing the rise and fall to the nearest three inches when the tide is within two feet of the estimated high water. This height of mast towering away above the trees, will be a great boon to pilots. The odd three inches will be notified by a third lower arm. This latter information has for some time back been given by the hoisting of geometrical shapes on the semaphore stays, which will be discontinued as soon as the new semaphore is in operation. Doubtless Captain Petley will further meet the wishes of the Pilot Service by shortly doing the same at the Kedjeree Tidal Station, as he is now doing at the James and Mary's. The Pilots will thus be saved from the trouble given by the tall trees near the Kedjeree Semaphore, which hide the present shorter mast from view.—*Ibid.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th of July there were 143 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 17·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 163 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·6 per thousand. There was no death from small pox, 11 from cholera, 41 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 9 Mixed Races, 94 Hindus, 36 Mahomedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th July was 143 against 163 and 154 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 8. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 42 and 10, respectively, against 38 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 17·2 per mille per annum, against 20·9, the mean of the last five years.—*Ibid.*

THE TAGORE ESTATE.—At Alipore on the 21st inst. an application was made by Mr. Gasper, on behalf of the Rajah, to remove Mr. Deverine from the management of the Tagore *debutter* estate, on the ground of incompetency and improper acts. It was stated that several items of expenditure in his accounts in regard to travelling charges were not correct, and that he submitted account containing false entries and misappropriations. Mr. Gasper said in the first place that the appointment of Mr. Deverine by the Court as Manager of the *debutter* estate was not in accordance with the Tenancy Act, and that his being appointed by the Court placed him beyond the control of the *shebaits* (Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Rajah Sir Surrendro Mohun Tagor). In the next place, Mr. Gasper contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to make the appointment, because all the properties relating to the *debutter* estate were situated in three different districts, and not in one district under the jurisdiction of the Court. It would be a tremendous stretch of language to say that Government securities were to form part of an estate, and thus bring the property within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Deverine besides had been guilty of misconduct in many respects. He had not paid the expenses of the *Shiva* when called upon to do so, but had paid Rs. 4,000 to people who were alleged to have supplied things during the time the Maharajah was carrying on the worship of *Shiva*, for which he had no authority. He was also discourteous to the Rajah in not replying to letters sent to him. Mr. Gasper asked the Court to be allowed to examine Mr. Deverine on these points and on several others. For the defence, it was urged that the only real charge against Mr. Deverine was that he paid a sum of Rs. 4,000 towards the old debts. The Advocate-General submitted that these debts had been incurred by the estate, and thinking he could have been called upon to pay those debts, he did so in the interest of the estate, believing them to be *bona fide* debts for which he produced receipts. Mr. Deverine did not reply to letters of the Rajah, because the Court had requested him not to do so. With regard to jurisdiction he contended that the parties having consented to the appointment of the manager by the Court, that question could not be re-opened now. Mr. Gasper having replied, the Judge promised to give his decision in the course of next week, remarking that the question of jurisdiction seemed to him to be serious.—*Daily News*.

THE Municipal Council of Rome has (the *Times* correspondent says) decided to disregard the protest of the English Embassy against the destruction of the Embassy gardens in order to extend the projected road within the wall. To make the road complete, however, it is necessary to pass through the garden of the Villa Medicis, which is the property of the French Government. There is no proposal to make such an extension, although this would connect the drive directly with the Pincian Garden and make it of real utility, while the extension through the British Embassy grounds is absolutely of no use, the result being a *cul de sac*. The proposal of expropriation now goes to the king for his sanction, without which it cannot become valid. This piece of news will have a special interest for Lord Dufferin.

THE SAOROS OF GANJAM.

MR. H. H. O'FARRELL, C.S., writes from Kurnool to the *Madras Mail*:—

I am much pleased to see, from your issue of the 18th instant, that a paper on this somewhat neglected race has been communicated to the journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay by one who knew them so well as Mr. Fawcett. There is one point in your notice of the article, however, that is open to misconstruction. It is stated that no European has ever mastered the language, and that it therefore remains unwritten. This is certainly true, but it must not be inferred that there is any peculiar difficulty in the Saora [more properly *Savara* or *Saura*] language. It is, on the contrary, an extremely simple language. Lately, when acting as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, I took a considerable amount of trouble towards compiling a grammar and vocabulary of the language with a view to publishing them when complete. Unfortunately I was transferred before I could complete the task, and left my notes for the benefit of my successors. I subsequently found that Sir William Hunter, in a work of which I forget the title, had published a vocabulary of some hundreds of words of this, as well as of the Gudaba dialect of Vizagapatam, and other hill dialects of India. A short manual of the Savara language in the Roman, or Telugu, character, similar to manuals which already exist of the Khond dialect, could easily be compiled by any one on the spot possessing the requisite time and patience. At present not only the European officials, but the native Magistracy and police officers, have to depend entirely on the services of illiterate Uriya peons for the means of communication with the Savaras. Mr. Fawcett's remarks about the numerals are perfectly correct, and the difficulty you raise as to the vigesimal system is merely an apparent one. The Savaras count 'twelf-one,' 'twelf-two,' &c., up to twenty, and then decimally. Thus, thirty is 'one-twenty ten,' [*bokka ai galji*], forty is 'two-twenty,' [*bagu kodi*] fifty is 'two-twenty ten,' [*bagu kodi galji*] and so on.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

LORD GRANVILLE, speaking at the Mansion house in connection with a project for the provision of quarters for women students of the London University College, expressed his view on the subject of the higher education for women. His Lordship said:—

For many years after I first came into public life it would have been necessary for any one opening a discussion on the subject, we are assembled here to consider to-day, to have stated many things which are now absolutely superfluous. The chairman would have had to touch lightly upon the fact that, although there is a certain creed which denies that a woman has a soul, yet that on the whole it was more likely that she had not only a soul, but also a mind; that if she had a mind, it was probable that it would be the better for being educated. He might even have darkly alluded to the possibility of education doing as much for the feminine as for the masculine intelligence (laughter); but if a judicious man he would have followed the advice of counsel to George Stephenson not to overstate his case, and no more to admit that a woman could compete with a man for a University degree than that a steam-engine could go more than 15 miles an hour. But days follow one another without being alike. I feel certain that there is no one now in this building who would deny that the highest education given under rational conditions to women is an advantage both to themselves and to the community. (Hear, hear.) I will, therefore, not interfere before those who are likely to address you with so much effect by any academical observations on the desirability of high education for women—a matter upon which I like it for granted that we are all completely agreed—but I will confine myself to courting discussion on the practical and pressing question of making self-supporting an agreeable and safe home for women who wish to avail themselves of the higher education given at University College and at the Women's Medical School. College-hall was founded some 10 years ago for this purpose. Its dimensions and its utility have been gradually increased. Thirty-five ladies are studying in it under the invaluable superintendence of Miss Grove, the distinguished sister of Sir George Grove, as president, and of the lady superintendent of the women students in University College as vice-principal. I should like to tell you more of its successes and of its present requirements, but all this can be done so much better and with so much more authority than I can pretend to by one of the most distinguished and most self-sacrificing women I have ever known—a lady to whom I had the great honour, as Chancellor of London University, of presenting the M.B. degree of that University, with the gold medal and exhibition for obstetric medicine, first-class honours in forensic medicine, and second-class honours in medicine; one who has since been in India, where she nearly killed herself with a labour of love, a work which comprehended the development of a class of medical women—a want so very great in that peculiar Empire. I will call upon Mrs. Scharlieb to state the case which I urgently request you to consider as one worthy of your support. (Hear, hear.) I should like to mention that I have received two letters from that great and practical promoter of the education of women as well as of men—Sir Henry Acland, who is only now recovering from a very severe indisposition. He greatly regrets that the state of his health makes it impossible for him to attend either this meeting or that of next week, as he would have liked to express the strong opinion he has so long held, that from the moment when in 1858 a diploma held by Miss Black was entered on the "Medical Register," it was quite impossible that other women should not be admitted to the same position; and also his strong belief that adequate means must be provided to afford to women as good education as to men. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I beg, before sitting down to offer to the students at College-hall my congratulations on their conduct, attainments, and successes. May their labours, not only be crowned by collegiate and University honours, but be followed by long, happy, and useful lives. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Scharlieb, who afterwards spoke, gave some information relative to the lady student. She said that living in community was far the best system for women students, and College-hall possessed every attraction for them, and every inducement to study with the determination to achieve success. Of the students, 37 had presented themselves for examination at London University and 25 had passed; and out of eight candidates for degrees, six had passed two M. A. three B.A., and one B.Sc. The Slade students, the artists, had also done well. It was their earnest desire to help a large number of women.

FRENCH OFFICERS' MARRIAGES.

M. DE FREYCINET has at length settled the vexed question of "officers' marriages," but there will be some disappointments. All the regulations respecting inquiries into the lady's "morals" and so forth are to remain in force. The "regulation dowry" is also insisted on as a *sine qua non*, except in the case of officers in the receipt of pay amounting to £200 a year and upwards. So dashing juniors will still be hampered by a stipulation which they abhor, while the reputations of eligible *fiancees* may yet be scrutinised by inquisitive colonels, aided and abetted by all the *mauvaises langues* of a garrison town. Happily, as a rule, commanding officers make little use of the powers entrusted to them by a paternal Government, and rarely resort to inquiries unless their suspicions are aroused through strictly creditable channels. It is argued in defence of these regulations that, in spite of all that may be alleged to the contrary, officers are not as other men or their wives as other women. The moment the lady is married she is received into the regiment on quite a family footing, and it is maintained that if these rules were abolished this pleasant state of things would disappear with them, the officer's wives either forming themselves into separate cliques or breaking away altogether from the corps. As it is, the colonel and the generals of the garrison act as the introducers and guarantors of the newcomer, who, everything having been made smooth and happy all round, is received with open arms. She forms, so to speak, part and parcel of the regiment, and is proud of the fact. The high military authorities whom the Minister of War took into his counsel seem to have acted with full regard for this *esprit de corps* when they only recommended a partial modification of the regulations to be observed by officers about to marry and by the ladies of their affections.

THE new Servian Ministry is putting down brigandage with exemplary severity. Fifty-one highwaymen belonging to dispersed bands were taken to the fortress of Belgrade. The Greek Government denies that any of the brigands lately captured at Monastir had been Greek officers, or belonged to the Greek National Guard. Turkish and Montenegrin Commissioners were to have met last week, to concert measures for stopping the brigandage on the Montenegrin-Albanian frontier; but at the last moment the orders of the Turkish Commissioners were countermanded from Constantinople.

MADRAS.

GRADED EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.—Two appointments have been made by the Secretary of State to the 4th Class of the Madras Graded Educational Service, one being Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., of the University of London, and the other Mr. E. W. Middlemast, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. The latter gentleman graduated as 10th Wrangler in 1886. Mr. Chatterton was to have left London on the 28th June by the P. and O. Steamer Carthage, *via* Bombay, for Madras, but Mr. Middlemast has been allowed to defer his departure till

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

REUTER reports a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 99⅜; but all other London Stock Exchange quotations, as well as the price of Silver, still called 42d. per oz., come unchanged. In Paris, Rentes had advanced ¼ per cent., say to 107; and Exchange on London was higher again at Francs 25·31. The advice of Specie shipment to India, wired by Reuter last Thursday, as £170,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £80,000 to Calcutta, is cancelled; and that of the following day, giving £20,000 of the Metal shipped to each port, stands. The General Produce markets were quite unchanged yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, the day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. 5⅜d. per lb. was still quoted for ready Mid-Uplands; but in "Good Fair" and "Good" Oomra, and in all the quoted grades of Dhollera there was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. "Fair" Coconadas were 1-16d. higher. American Arivals had receded 1-32d. for August-September, and October-November, deliveries, and 1-64d. in all other positions. Manchester was quiet.

In New York, the spot price was still 10 11-16 cents.; but September Futures were 10 points lower, at 9·78 cents.

A good local business for the time of year has been done to-day in Cotton, the purchases reported amounting to some 3,000 bales. More than a third of these have been in Dharwar, which has changed hands at Rs. 202½-3 per candy. Compta has been a good deal sought after, and some 750 bales of this growth have found buyers at Rs. 176 of Akola, 500 bales have been taken at Rs. 200-5; the remaining purchases having consisted of Hinganghat, at Rs. 217; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 185-90; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 204 per candy. Some contracts in "Good" Bengals of the next crop between dealers were reported this morning at the previous rate of Rs. 166; but since then a few hundred bales have been booked at Rs. 167, as well as a little "Fully Good," at Rs. 176. Speculation in new Broach and Bhownugger has ceased for the moment, but our last rates are still quoted.

WHEAT has been much more active to-day, and a large business is reported; but prices are quoted the same as before, all round, the tone of the market at closing being strong.

SEEDS have continued in good request in a firm market, and considerable transactions have transpired; but in all cases on the basis of our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	695	bales.
Wheat	24,745	cwts.
Linseed	2,633	,,
Rapeseed	5,302	,,
Poppyseed	1,898	,,
Groundnuts	1,686	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, but rates are quoted as before, though with a still drooping tendency. The India (s) to arrive, is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool or Marseilles at 14s. per ton, for August loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, for Bank Demand and Wire Transfer, and a limited amount was done thereat. There has been some enquiry for Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., but only one small transaction was reported at the rate. In Private Paper we have heard of nothing offering; but some Bank re-sales are reported at 1s. 4⅛d. on Demand. Banks and Merchants alike, however, have been disinclined to do anything until they know the result of Council Sales, expected to give from 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Documents do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with rates steady throughout the day at 100 5-16 to ⅜ for Money and the near Account, and 100 ¼ to 5-16 for the August settlement, closing at 100 5-16 buyers, and 100¼, respectively, 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted nominally at 105.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day on account of the death of an old and well-known broker; our quotations are consequently unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	840xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWA COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,179
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2 100

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	10½
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	320	320	Rs. 12	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 135	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	0	0			
Fort Press Co.	400	25	...	..	265
French Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	900	600	600	Rs. 80	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	50	Rs. 95	407
Manmar Manfg. Co	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Mercantile Press	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Motussil Co.	1,600	125	125	Rs.	60
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Indian Press	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
Prince of W. Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	600	500	500	Rs. 0	300 300xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440 460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	4 0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	,,	550
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	,,	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 per cent.	175 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	925		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	8 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	60
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	150
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	..	1,000	Rs. 9 Nil	3624 50
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	85
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	85
Soundy & Co., Ld.	10,000	100	1-0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin,	1,000	...	...	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Rs. 3	7
Tremelier & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 45	901
Western India Fire Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	500	500	p	180
Berrare Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All		90

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

WHAT should we think if a society arose among the English University youth to seriously and accurately inquire into the teaching of Buddha? This question is suggested to Sir William Hunter by the interesting fact related by him in an article on "Missionaries" in the current *Nineteenth Century*, that a Hindu Society has been formed in connection with the Oxford Mission in Calcutta. The brethren, while conducting a purely Christian seminary to train up Christian native youths as masters for provincial schools, court discussion and personal interviews with the graduates and undergraduates of the University. They are very patient, friendly, unaggressive, uncontroversial, having no desire to "push or hustle" anyone out of his ancestral faith, but quite willing to explain to those who desire to listen the doctrines taught by the Founder of the Christian religion. The simplicity and kindliness of the brethren, and the asceticism of their lives have created a great impression, and the result has been the creation of a Hindu society for the critical study of Christianity. This has suggested the question whether, Oxford students would form a society for a critical examination of the teaching of Buddha. As a matter of fact societies of non-Buddhists have been formed in England and even in India to inquire into the teaching of Buddha; and if unfortunately the inquiry has not been in its objects or methods precisely what might be called, with any regard to technical accuracy, critical, it has not been wanting in other qualities which have also their value. Esoteric Buddhism has become a cult, with hierophants animated by zeal and faith. Without mentioning other names which rise unbidden to our reader's lips, we may mention the author of the "Light of Asia" as one who has done a great deal in that direction. He has done even more than Professor Max Muller and Professor Rhys David to diffuse a desire to know more of Buddhistic doctrine and of the incidents of the life of Buddha. Quite apart from the esoteric Buddhism of Mr. Sinnett and the disciples of Madame Blavatski, there is a school of inquirers in England and in America who are inclined to set great stress upon the teaching of Gautama. They long to hear more about it, and drink deeper at that sweet pessimistic source which is vaguely supposed to have reconciled five hundred millions to the misery of a life, which without such consolation would have been found quite unendurable. Poetry has done more than philosophy and research to spread abroad a sentiment of veneration and even of affection for Gautama Buddha. The outlines of his life and the mystic teachings which are traditionally associated with the dreamy philosophy of annihilation of which he was the fount and origin, have been made familiar to the cultured world by the charm of Sir Edwin Arnold's sympathetic verse. It need not then have seemed to Sir William Hunter a well nigh extravagant suggestion that a body of young students at an English University should give time and thought to an endeavour to learn more about Buddha. The wonder would have been if the endeavour had not been made before now.

It so happens that in the same number of the popular magazine which gives to the public a suggestive account of what is being done in India to diffuse a knowledge of Christian doctrine amongst inquiring Hindus, there is a paper of at least equal interest which shows what can be done in the way of elucidating the true doctrines of Buddhism. It is possible to apply the well recognised methods of modern research to the myths which have grown up around the Great Teacher's name. Dr. Coplestone, the Bishop of Colombo, has set forth with great clearness and with an evident desire to preserve an attitude of intellectual impartiality, the facts which are probably historical, and to separate from them the accretions of a later age. The Bishop has made a careful study of the Sacred Books of the Buddhism of Ceylon, of which he has had twelve years' practical knowledge. He has read many of the Books in the original, and has conversed on the spot with monks familiar with them all their lives and possessing an intimate knowledge of their meaning and of the traditional interpretation which no European scholarship could rival. The most trustworthy of the books was extant in the reign of Asoka, 250 B.C., and some of them were in existence probably a hundred years before that time. Others of the Books appear to have been written at different periods between the first and fifth centuries of the Christian Era, and these have not the same historical value as the earlier ones. The commentaries which establish the traditional meaning attached to the Buddhistic Scriptures are some fourteen centuries old, and the Bishop reasonably assumes that they may be taken as settling beyond question what has been regarded traditionally as the true meaning attached to the words and example of Gautama. When the traditional interpretation, accepted as correct for fourteen centuries, is placed beside the interpretations of European scholars of recent years some singular divergences in spirit and tendency at once become evident. It was found that the Sinhalese tradition, where it differs from the modern interpretation, gives a meaning more puerile, more wooden, less interesting, less Christian, than Professor Max Muller and other authorities evo[illegible] from a given passage. As an instance the writer adduces the word which in English is translated by "sin"—a term which suggests to the English scholar the idea of grave moral offence. The native scholars explain it as "killing" birds, or other small animals, and other kinds of sin,"—an interpretation suggestive of a Pinjarapole as a convenient means of compounding for evil. Again, the word danam—giving—suggests to the European the noblest Christian ideal of "Charity." The native scholar explains it as "the gift of rice, robes, and other necessaries to monks and others." As a rule where the words in the original have higher and lower meanings, the native interpretation gives the lowest as the universally accepted traditional one, while the European exalts it, reading into the texts—as Professor Max Muller has done in the opinion of the Bishop—what his high estimate of the human spirit leads him to expect or his love of goodness leads him to desire. If this estimate of the optimistic bias of European scholarly interpretation proved to be correct, a considerable discount must be made from latter-day panegyric on the Buddhistic ideal. The Bishop states very fairly that probably the truth will be found to lie between the point to which tradition would degrade the original teaching, and that to which the European interpretation would unduly exalt it; the difference between the two schools is considerable, and the native interpretation consistently retained for a couple of thousand years is probably the best guide to what the makers of Buddhism meant. It is difficult to see how this conclusion can be shaken if the premises on which it rests cannot be shaken by the learned philologists who are thus confronted with the better grounded if less scientific native interpretations of the Pali originals of the Sacred Books.

Having indicated briefly the manner in which the Bishop of Colombo, armed with information acquired on the spot, deals unexpected blows to European scholarship, which is somewhat handicapped in such a contest, it is with real regret that we come upon the almost contemptuous terms in which the "Light of Asia" is excused for its errors of historical fact and for its mistaken estimate of Buddhist doctrine, by the cruel taunt that if the "Light of Asia" is confessedly a work of fiction—fiction must be excused. The case against Sir Edwin Arnold's version of the life and teachings of Buddha may be briefly indicated. The Bishop shows that there are two sources of information, only one of which can be regarded as historical—namely, the Tepetaka or three-fold collection of Sacred Books, the canon of Southern Buddhism, dating certainly from 250 B.C. These give the true truth of Gautama's life and teachings, and contain no trace of the Messianic embellishments which are to be found in other sources of the life of Buddha—books which may belong to the first century A. D. and may belong to the fifth; and lastly, and of least value, the "Lalita Vistara" or "Beautiful Detailed Narrative," of uncertain date between the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. It is somewhat spitefully said that these last works are the chief source of Arnold's "Light of Asia" while the books of 250 B. C. are the authorities of Rhys Davids and Dr. Oldenberg. The statements in the first are borne out by engraved records on pillars or rock of the reign of Asoka; those of the latter are at variance with known facts, and it is absurd, the Bishop holds, to regard them as of any historical value. Even the earlier books must be read with a certain degree of circumspection; they set down for instance, that when a certain king in a certain year dedicated a particular shrine—that he did dedicate it is a fact placed beyond doubt, for it has been found, with an inscription fixing the date—it is recorded that eighty-four thousand monks came flying through the air, and sixty-three thousand gallons of melted butter poured over the shrine, which was then covered with flowers ninety-nine miles high. It is of interest now that there is a controversy about the erection of hospitals in Bombay to learn on the authority of books written over two thousand years ago a king founded hospitals all over Ceylon. Of this there is no doubt whatever. We may add for the information that the Bombay Natural History Society, and especially for the encouragement of the energetic secretary of that institution one or two facts relating to matters which are doubtless what the Americans mean by a caution. In one of the said hospitals the said king cured a cobra of indigestion. Again we read that when a monk was taken ill from inadvertently swallowing the egg of a water-snake while taking a drink of water, and the snake grew to a terrible size in his inwards, the king put the monk under chloroform or its equivalent, and fished forth the snake with hook and line. The most indefatigable of secretaries could not do more for any of the victims of snakecraft in the present day. But to return to Sir Edwin Arnold and the "Light of Asia." The Bishop of Colombo states brusquely that the reference to the incarnation and birth of Buddha in the "Light of Asia" is "falsely introduced." He asserts that other apparent instances of resemblance to passages in the life of the founder of Christianity, are fictitious, adding that "this is the case with many things in the "Light of Asia." As an excellent example of destructive criticism Bishop Coplestone's article on Buddhism deserves recognition. It will undoubtedly give rise to a certain amount of controversy in Europe, and possibly also in Ceylon.

THE *Economist* summons us to an abandonment of prevalent notions concerning one of the salient factors of the silver question as it affects India. Somebody told an English audience the other day that the silver crisis did not really affect India, because though the rupee had fallen in relation to gold the Indian Government had collected a proportionately larger revenue than they did when it was worth two shillings, so that they could have no difficulty in meeting the larger drain upon their resources. The answer that seemed available was that not only was the bulk of their revenue a fixed quantity, for at least thirty years, but that the purchasing power of the rupee had not been affected by recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals, so that there was no warrant for asking the tax-payer to pay more rupees on the ground that the relation of the rupee to commodities had undergone a change. The *Economist* tells us now that we were wrong—that there has in fact been a change in the purchasing power of silver in India—and that the theories founded on an erroneous belief must fall to the ground. The information from which it draws this conclusion is the recently issued record of the prices of food grains and salt in seventy districts which has been drawn up under the authority of the Government of India. For more reasons than one we are inclined to question the inference which the *Economist* draws. The statement on which our financial contemporary chiefly relies is one which exhibits the average number of seers sold for a rupee of wheat, rice, and salt, in various years from 1872 to 1887 inclusive. As regards wheat the table shows that whereas in 1872 16·24 seers were sold for the rupee and in 1885 17·70, the price rose from 15·88 seers in 1886 to 13·66 in 1887. The *Economist* finds the turning point in 1885, an increase of ten per cent. being shown in the purchasing power of the rupee between 1872 and that year; since then there has been a falling off of about 25 per cent.—a proportion equivalent to the bounty which low exchange has been reputed to give the wheat exporter. Finally, in order to establish its contention that it must be the rupee itself and not the value of wheat that is affected, the *Economist* shows that while in England the average price was only four pence per quarter lower last year than in 1885, in India it rose seventeen annas per hundredweight in the two years. But there are certain considerations which seem to us to invalidate the argument. If the purchasing power of the rupee has declined it must be in reference to commodities as a whole, and not in reference to one particular commodity. The prices of rice and salt are given side by side with those of wheat, and they in no way follow the variations observed in wheat prices. Rice, though dearer in 1887 than in 1872, was cheaper than in 1880, 1884, 1885, and 1886. Salt too was cheaper last year than in the three preceding years, and was not dearer than in 1875, though being a regulated trade, and subjected to fiscal variations, too much importance should not be attached to the course of prices in this trade. Again, if the rise in Indian wheat prices denotes not an increase in the value of wheat, but a decrease in the value of silver, why is it that the fluctuations in wheat prices have not run in parallel lines with those in the value of silver? Take 1880, for example. Wheat in that year was even dearer than in 1887, only 13·37 seers going to the rupee. But the *Economist* would hardly say that in that year the purchasing power of the rupee was lower than it is to-day. It has arrived at its conclusions with strange disregard for what we should have thought the not unimportant factor of the outturn of the Indian wheat area. Sir Edward Buck, whose avoca ion leads him to think more of the wheat factor than of the silver factor in the prices problem, seeks for an explanation elsewhere when in his memorandum on the harvest of 1887-8 he says: "The conditions above noted led to a universal tendency towards a rise in prices, which culminated in the months preceding the recent spring harvest." The nearest explanation of the high prices of 1887 is to be found in the deficient harvest of that year, and it is going somewhat far afield to cite the wheat prices of the year as a proof of the lower purchasing power of the rupee in relation to commodities in general. It would be interesting to learn the source of some of the tables on which the *Economist* based its argument. Last year the Bombay Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government to some remarkable inaccuracies in the prices of food grains printed in the *Government Gazette*, one item being instanced in which the official price was three times the actual market rate. It turned out on enquiry that the prices were got by striking an average between wholesale and retail rates, a method which the Chamber pointed out was erroneous in principle, as giving neither an average retail nor an average wholesale price. The incident raises some doubt as to the value of the statistical material which has been given hitherto in the tables of prices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMA.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKWELL—WRIGHT—June 25, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Glenton F. R. Blackwell, Asst. Conservator of Forest, to Ida May Wright, (widow), Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOM—July 21, at Ahmedabad, the wife of R. Thom, Esq of a daughter.

DEATH.

NARIMAN—July 20, at Belgaum, suddenly, Khan Saheb Framji Khurshedji Narimah, Inspector of Police, brother-in-law of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Dr. Hoshung, High Priest of the Deccan.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURN—July 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A E Pelham Burn, 27th P I, of a son. (Prematurely.)
MACKRODT—July 16, at Lucknow, the wife of H C MacKrodt, of a son.
MIDDLEMISS—July 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of C S Middlemiss, Geological Survey of India, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUBBARD—July 21, at Benares, Lieutenant B L Hubbard, R M L I, attached to the 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, B I, of fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from his horse.
LASERON—July 12, at Bangalore, Maria Laseron, widow of the late Rev Edward Laseron, Church of Scotland Mission, aged 71.
SCOTT—July 17, at the Medical College, Calcutta, of intermittent fever, Maria Alice, the widow of the late Mr Walter Scott, of Epsom, Surrey, England, and late Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, E I Railway, Howrah, aged 32 years, 9 months and 12 days.

No "splenetic references" this time either, but once more a pleasant little story to the address of our contemporary. There was once a wicked French newspaper which got into the way of saying unkind things of a certain M. Dubois, of whom it

TELEGRAMS.

MR. PARNELL AND THE *TIMES*.

THE BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

LONDON, JULY 25.

In the House of Commons last night, the second reading of Mr. Smith's Bill, for the appointment of a Special Commission of Judges to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times* was adopted without a division.

Mr. Chamberlain believed that Mr. Parnell was innocent, and suggested that the State should pay the costs of the successful party.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 24.

The Emperor William has started for Stockholm.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JULY 24.

The two columns which started from Etchowe will meet at N'Conjeni, and will attack Dinizulu, who holds a position at Ceza among dense, bushy kloofs.

It is estimated that Dinizulu has a force of 2,000 men with him.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

At to-day's Council meeting Sir Charles Elliott introduced a Bill to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885 by conferring the same powers with regard to telegraph cases on the Commissioner of Police and the Small Cause Court Judge at presidency towns as are now held by district magistrates and district judges, respectively.

Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt, where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof, when an increase in the salt duty was announced, the immediate effect of which was to send up prices, and as under the Sea Custom's Act Government was obliged to levy the smaller rate of duty on all salt at sea; at the time of enhancement the holders of such salt got the benefit of enhanced prices without having to pay the additional duty. The general rule to be aimed at, he considered, was that duty should be taken at the rate in force, when the trader takes salt into his selling stock, but the special legislative provision was necessary. With reference to salt manufactured and sold by Government, if the trader paid money into the treasury, and within three days thereof, and before he got his salt the duty was diminished, he would get the benefit of the diminution.

Sir C. U. Aitchison introduced a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the Contagious Diseases Act 14 of 1868. It had, he said, always had restricted application, and last year was in operation only in Madras, Bombay, and two other places, and its operations had now been entirely suspended. The object of the Bill was to remove the Act from the Statute Book and any acts subsidiary to it. There were few, he added, who could successfully maintain that the Act had justified itself.

THE CALCUTTA HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

A meeting of the honorary magistrates of Calcutta was held this afternoon to protest against the rules framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding their attendance in Court and general conduct of business.

The following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting considers that the framer of the revised rules has made use of an extremely unhappy expression in designating presidency magistrates who render gratuitous services to public as unpaid presidency magistrates; (2) that the honorary presidency magistrates shall ordinarily open courts at noon, and so far as possible complete the file of business placed before them; (3) that this meeting regrets that it has been thought proper to take away the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the abovenamed magistrates of nominating their own chairman; (4) this meeting is of opinion that the latter clause of rule II., namely, "that adjournments should be, as far as possible, from day to-day," omitted as being simply impossible to carry into practice; (5) this meeting is of opinion that rule 15 is objectionable, inasmuch as a registrar is placed in the position of calling for explanations from sitting magistrates which is far from desirable, and this meeting is further of opinion that the objection is heightened by reason of there being no necessity for any such rule, the chief magistrate by virtue of his position being able to obtain the required information, without any such rule being framed.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

It is reported that Mr. J. P. B. Robertson has drafted and Sir Henry James and Mr. Bristowe have approved a report strongly condemning the concessionaires and others connected with the Deccan Mining Company, but leaving the conduct of the India Office practically unquestioned.

Messrs. Labouchere, Slagg, MacLagan, and Sir Richard Temple consider the report unsatisfactory, and Mr. Slagg is preparing another report, it is believed, strongly censuring the conduct of several high officials at the India Office.

The Committee meet on Monday.

THE JUDGE OF PATNA.

The charge against the Judge of Patna is still under consideration, and will probably be disposed of by the Government of India to whom the Government of Bengal are likely to send it with the opinion of the High Court.

THE AMBALLA-KALKA LINE.

There is a probability in the event of the difference of opinion between the India Office and Indian Governments on the subject of the working of the proposed Kalka-Umballa and Delhi railway not being settled to their mutual satisfaction, that the line from Umballa to Kalka only may be undertaken as a State project.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The dates on which the troopships will leave India during the coming relief season are October, 14th and 25th; November, 4th and 18th; December 30th; January, 13th and 20th; February 10th (or early in March), March, 17th and 30th, and April 7th.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the Calcutta High Court, is believed to be anxious to return to India.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

News from the Shan States are as follows:—Twetngalu, a freebooter, who had deposed the hereditary Sawbwa of Mone, but had been, with six followers, captured on May 10, by the advance party of Colonel Sartorius' expedition, has been shot. His six followers have been tried, condemned, and shot by Swabwa Mone; but he himself has been despatched to Fort Stedman for trial by the Superintendent of the Shan States, but subsequent orders directed Twetngalu being sent back to Mone for trial by Sawbwa. Attempting on the return journey to escape, he was shot by the guard.

It is reported from Mokme, that notwitstanding the recent defeat at the hands of Lieutenant Fowler, and the Beloochis, the Karennees, numbering about 500, are still in the neighbourhood.

From Tavoy it is reported that thirty men, concerned in the late rebellion, have been captured by the Siamese authorities, who are making them over to our officers. The head of the notorious murderer and dacoit leader, Nga Per, who at one time had 300 followers and was concerned in the death of Inspector Rogers, some few months ago, was brought by his cousin, also a dacoit into Tharrawady in the hope of receiving a pardon and reward of Rs. 1,000 which was offered.

The Chief Commissioner, at a recent durbar at Myinmu, Sagaing District, where the police post has been lately attacked and burnt by dacoits, warned the inhabitants of the consequences of aiding dacoits; for if caught no mercy would be shown them; they would be hung or sent across the seas; their lands and properties seized and given to others; their wives and children would have to beg their bread. The Government of her Majesty, he added, was founded on the strong foundations of justice, truth, and bravery. She had many servants and soldiers, and if the troops now in the district were insufficient to restore order then more would be sent. If the work were not done within one month, it would be within two, for what we were ordered by the Queen to do we would succeed in doing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the homeward mails, arrived here at 2-30 a.m., to-day.

JULY, 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the English Mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay on the evening of 22nd.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi *via* Marseilles yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy left here for Bombay, at 8-30 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 25
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 52

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
KURRACHEE 25.—Persian Gulf mails close at 9-30 to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 24.

10 p.m.	81·4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

6 a.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	81·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 25.—Except at Sibsagar and several stations in Behar and the North-West Provinces pressure has fallen throughout India. The fall is large in North-Western India, and greatest in Sind and Guzerat. Gradients are steadily becoming steeper, and the monsoon winds on either side of India are rising over Guzerat and Rajputana. The wind has backed to south-west, and south-easterly winds are penetrating into Upper India, so that normal conditions are quickly becoming re-established. There is still little or no rain in Upper India, except at the hill stations and in the Central parts of the country, and in the Peninsula the fall is slight and scattered, but in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, the east of the N.-W. Provinces, the fall has been general, and in places heavy. The temperature has decreased generally except in the Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	41 37	34 64	38 56	38 43
July 24, Tuesday.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9
„ 25, Wednesday..	0 47	0 5	0 40	.....
Total..	41 84	34 69	38 96	38 52
Total corresponding date of last year ...	56 35	55 71	52 56	53 11

MR. MILVAIN, M.P., for Durham, has introduced a bill relating to the slander of women. He proposes that in an action brought for words spoken, which impute unchastity or adultery to a woman, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove special damage. However, damages are not to be awarded in any case beyond the sum of £100, unless special damage is alleged and proved, as is now required.

DURBAR AT KAIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, JULY 22.

A DURBAR was held here by the Collector, Mr. C. E. Frost, on the 19th instant, when the *sanad*, conferring the title of Rao Bahadoor, was presented to Mr. Nursiram Vajeram, President of the Kaira Municipality. Mr. Frost opened the proceedings with a speech befitting the occasion. He enumerated, at some length, Mr. Nursiram's past services, both in Kathiawar and Gujarat. The reforms introduced by Mr. Nursiram as Karbhari of Koth in that State, and the services rendered by him to the Government on questions of State and public interest, were alluded to. Mr. Nursiram, he remarked, resigned his Government service long since in order to attend more efficiently to private affairs, and the management of the Government land he held in the district. His former connection with the local Municipality was then touched upon, and Mr. Frost then dwelt at some length upon the views of the local government's on the subject of nomination of the non-official Municipal President at the introduction of the local self-government scheme. He further stated the functions, duties, and abilities of a president, and expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Nursiram's administration of the Municipal affairs as president. He concluded saying he was much pleased to have the opportunity of presenting the *sanad* of Rao Bahadoor to Mr. Nursiram.

Mr. Nursiram then replied to the following effect:—

Mr. Frost and Gentlemen,—I think I would be acting wisely if I were to own at once that I have not words sufficient to express my deep and respectful sense of devotion and gratitude to Government for the high honour so very kindly conferred upon me; nor have I the power of speech to thank Mr. Frost in the spirit that I feel for the trouble he has taken in handing over to me the *sanad* of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy conferring on me the title of Rao Bahadoor. I cannot deny that it was my happy fortune to render the humole services just alluded to by Mr. Frost, but I think I hardly deserve such a high appreciation of my services. I do not think I have done anything more than my duty demanded. I was engaged to do certain work, and was liberally paid for it. My work was of a certain nature, and I was bound to discharge it to the best of my abilities in the interests of the Government I served and the country which gave me birth. But the success of my work was due more to the kind and cordial support and encouragement which my superiors unreservedly gave me, and I am proud to own that it was my good fortune that I had to work under and associate with such eminent and accomplished gentlemen as Sir James Peile, Hon. Mr. J. B. Richey, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. C. Boevey, Mr. Spry, and other most distinguished members of the Honourable Covenanted Civil Service. I will not omit to mention that in local matters my colleagues were kind enough to express their confidence in me, and that was not a little thing towards my success. But above all it is the benign Government whom I have to thank for the appreciation of what small services it was in my humble lot to render. Freedom, justice, and proper reward are the characteristics of this Government. It is in the reign of this Illustrious and August Lady that we are enjoying so much prosperity, comfort, and happiness, and may the Almighty spare her to rule over us for many years to come. In conclusion, I most respectfully take this opportunity to express for her most Gracious and Illustrious Majesty my humble tribute of devotion to her person, throne, and the Royal family, and to lay my humble and sincere tribute of gratitude and loyalty to the India Government and to his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, our beloved Governor of Bombay.

This done, Mr. Chandulal, a local vakil, spoke in Gujarati of Mr. Nursiram's benevolence as a private gentleman, and dwelt at some length on the interest taken by Mr. Nursiram in 1878, and the thanks he received from the local Government for the assistance rendered by him during that season of distress. His subscriptions to various charitable works were also touched upon. In conclusion, he remarked that Mr. Nursiram carried on his work as president very ably and to the satisfaction of the townspeople and the Government alike.

After the distribution of *pan gulab*, as usual, the durbar dispersed amidst enthusiasm.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JULY 23.

THE excessive rainfall last week has considerably damaged the young kharif crops in a few taluqs. Amraoti has suffered very much in its water-supply; the Wadali Tank has breached, causing the P. W. D. great anxiety of mind. This artificial reservoir supplied the camp with potable water, but, now the bhistis are in great demand, and ask for higher wages, as their services were dispensed with a few years ago. Several huts and trees have been laid low. The rainfall to date exceeds the average.

Mr. Kleinknecht, Agent to the "French Cotton Press," at Khangaom, has been appointed Vice-President of the Municipality at that station in the place of Captain Morris, Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Basim. Hitherto the appointment has been held by the Judicial Officer, Mr. Maneksha Ruttonji Dustoor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Khangaom, who relieved Captain Morris, has no ground for being disappointed; being young in the service and has, I am told, little knowedge of Municipal laws. The Resident has made a good selection in Mr. Kleinknecht, who has been a very active member of the Corporation for many years. A native Extra Assistant Commissioner, did as act Vice-President last year.

The Deputy Commissioner received a petition from the father of a lad, who was accidently killed in the "French Cotton Press," at Khangaom, a few weeks ago. Since the unfortunate lad met his death accidentally; the Deputy Commissioner could do no more than sympathise with the parent. But it behoves the Resident to insist that lads under fifteen years of age should not be employed or admitted in the machinery rooms in any cotton factory in the Province.

A meeting of the committee of "Lady Dufferin's Fund' was held at Amraoti on Wednesday last. Colonel Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Six rural committees have been formed.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 23.

THE old adage that lays down as an indisputable fact that if rain falls on S. Swithin's day, rain there will be for forty succeeding days, seems to be verified this season. We have not had one fine day since the 15th, and everything is beginning to look "limp and uncomfortable."

The monotony of the wet week, however, was broken in a very agreeable manner by a grand "Assault-at-Arms," given by the men and some of the officers of the Somerset Regiment. Two performances were given, and each night the theatre was crammed as full as it could hold. Chairs had to be brought in and placed down the gangway for late comers. Of course, everything military takes in a purely military station, and Tommy showed his appreciation of any particularly clever feat by shouting "Good, my son," "Go on my boy," with similar rather unusual comments at a public performance.

The first part began, with a group Prince of Wales' Feathers. The men were arranged evidently on the vaulting horse to represent the well-known crest, and maintained their positions admirably. The scene was shown up by red lights, and had a very pretty effect, and met with loud applause. Both parts of the entertainment were enlivened by pantomimic sketches by little "Jolly and Billy" (Messrs. Johnstone and Brocklehurt), impeded by the "Phantom Bobby" (Mr. Morse). The antics and get-up of these clowns andt he policemen were most ludicrous, and tended in a large measure to make the performance the unmitigated success it was. The said clowns and Bobby showed no mean skill in all the feats gone through, and they joined in everything. The "Dumb-bell Exercise" was not done in exact time at first, but improved as it went on. "Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet" was excellent, and the exercises on the vaulting horse was perfectly astonishing The physique of many of the men and the ease with which they went through most difficult movements made overproud of "our army." The fencing called forth tremendous applause, and so did the exercises on the horizontal bar. The first part ended with an exercise in single stick, between two of the men only, at first and wound up by a whole troop of others rushing in and attacking the man who was supposed to have made a "foul." A grand *melée* ensued, and the curtain dropped on a confused mass of men, sticks, clowns, and a "Bobby" waving his baton over all. Part II. began by "Bayonet Exercise by Squad," and gave very plain proof of the havoc that would be made by a squad of the "Somersets" on the battle-field. The exercises on the parallel bars even surpassed those on the horizontal bar for skill and grace. One man, in particular, had to repeat a performance he was encored so persistently. His muscular strength must be amazing. "Bayonet *vs.* Sword," displayed much skill with both arms. As far as I could tell "Sword" gained the greater number of triumphs. The entertainment ended with exercises on the double trapeze that would have done credit to a first-rate troupe of acrobats. The men seemed so perfectly at ease on their airy fragile perches that one could hardly credit that they were not born to the trade. A single trapeze was also erected, and each feat performed by the men on the double and higher trapeze was copied in a most absurd manner by Jocey, Billy, and Bobby. The room was kept in a state of wonder and amusement by the two sets of performers. A sort of screaming farce finished the whole affair. I pitied the condition of bruise in which the performers of the said farce must have been in before the curtain falling drew a veil over their sufferings. I forgot to mention that one of the groups was very cleverly arranged to represent the regimental crest showing up the word Jellalabad—the battle in which the Somerset Regiment most distinguished itself.

THE UNIVERSITY LAW EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am an LL. B. of the Bombay University, and attended the Law School for three years. I myself own the LL. B. degree of our University, and have been hearing the lectures of Professors James Jardine, W. Webb, Tyrrel Leith, Newcome Fox, Nanabhai Haridas, and K. T. Telang. The only Professor who took the trouble to write out his lectures, and actually taught them to his students was Professor Newcome Fox, and whatever benefit I derived from the Law School was from his lectures. Mr. Fox being a junior did not enjoy much practice at the bar, and he had ample time at his disposal to give to the preparation of his lectures. Upon the remark made by the present professors that the students do not follow their lectures, I may state that there was hardly a student, whether Undergraduate or Graduate, who did not appreciate Professor Fox's lectures, as will be shown by the number of students who up to this day have notes of them, or have handed them down to their friends and relatives now studying law. Professor Fox's chambers were open to all his students for the explanation of difficulties, and I can bear witness to several students having availed themselves of this boon. If the professors took the trouble of teaching law instead of reading the text books books (as if the students could not read them for themselves), I am sure the professor's complaint would be greatly minimised. This complaint has led the Syndicate to propose that only B. A's. should be allowed to keep terms in the Law School. Now this is nothing short of putting another obstacle in the way of young men destined for the legal profession. At present a matriculated boy takes, if a bright fellow, from three to four years to graduate, but it very often happens that one who is well up in languages, history, and philosophy, is detained from graduating owing to his backwardness in mathematics, science, &c. Such cases are many. I speak from personal experience when I say that such students, under the present system, can with facility study law and keep their terms in the Law Schools before graduation in Arts. I would go even so far as to say that the present rule, requiring a candidate for the LL. B. to be a B. A. of two years' standing, should be done away with. The only qualification, should be that he should be a B. A. This qualification, I deem necessary, simply because in a backward country like India, culture goes with examinations.

I hear that there is some committee appointed to revise the Arts course, which is to be raised from a three to four years' course. If this contemplated change in Arts is made, then those four years, together with the three years' course of law after that, and another three or four years for keeping terms and studying for the solicitor's or advocate's examination, must take at least twelve years of a young man's life before he can even enter the portals of professional life. This takes him to nearly his thirtieth year, and even after that he has to wait before he can get into anything like decent practice. Why there should be another obstacle added to the so many that already exist to entering the legal profession is not comprehensible to me. It is a sad blunder to debar students until they are B.A.'s from commencing to qualify themselves for the LL. B. examination in order to secure their attention and application to their professor's lectures. A candidate, if he knows that he can derive any benefit from attending his law lectures, will, no doubt, do so, and if he finds that his studying for his Arts course prevents him from taking the benefit of his Law Professor's lectures, he will discontinue his course. At present in the Law School a student is required to attend twice a week for one hour after 5 p.m. Supposing a candidate for the Arts course fails in one examination or other when he has to repeat his course for the same examination next year, he can easily spare two hours in the week for attending and studying his law lectures. It is not at all necessary for him to be a B. A. in order to bestow the necessary attention on the law lectures. The right way to draw the attention of students is to have permanent, well qualified professors to lecture on law, so as to take the student through the whole course in a systematic manner, stage by stage; and to make it compulsory for students to attend the High Court on its Appellate Side, the Police and Small Causes Courts, and note cases, say six cases in each court during their last year's course.

I now go to the second branch of the improvements suggested by the Law Syndicate, which is the splitting up of the LL. B. into two examinations. I am one with them on this. At present, at the end of their first year's course, students are required to pass a class examination in Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and International Law, and unless they pass it they are not entitled either to keep further terms or to attend the lectures of the second and third year students. The first man gets the Jurisprudence Prize, which comes, I believe, from the Perry Professor's Fund. Thus two or even four—if the candidate fails to pass the above examination—out of the six terms are spent by a law student at present in studying Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and International Law. In the remaining four terms he has to study Equity, Common Law, Hindoo Law, Mahomedan Law, and other systems of Family Laws prevailing in India, and the principal Acts and Codes of the Indian Statute Law. There are three profesors, one for Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and the other two for the other subjects. These two read one or two text books out of the twenty recommended. At the end of three years the LL.B. candidate can pass his examination in all the above subjects, and must obtain 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to obtain a pass.

The first examination should be held after a two years' course in (1) Roman Law and Jurisprudence, (2) Equity (including Real Properties), and (3) Common Law (including elementary principles of Criminal Law. The second or final LL.B. should be held after a further year's course in (1) Hindoo and Mahomedan Law and other family systems prevailing in India, and (2) the Statute Law of India. There might be two papers in the latter subject. If a candidate passes in any one paper out of the three in the first LL.B. he should be allowed to go up for the first and final LL.B., examinations together if he so chooses, and should not be examined in the paper or papers he has passed in the first LL.B. This will meet, I hope, the Hon. Mr. Telang's objection to splitting the examination. I would further suggest that the LL. B. Honors Examination should be turned into an examination for the Doctor of Laws or Master of Laws degree, and that the University should confer this degree in future, and for that purpose ask the Government of India for an amendment of the Act. The Calcutta University confers this degree by examination. There has been only one Honors LL. B. man in Bombay since the incorporation of the University. There is no lack of intelligence and ability among native lawyers. It is not for that that the Honors LL. B. Examination proves a dead letter. The reason is to be found in the vagueness of the standard with a proper definite course of subjects, and with a degree to win this degree will soon attract more men—and the subjects. There will be thus three examinations in Law, and there will be no necessity to raise the LL. B. standard higher than what it is at present. I would have also the text books prescribed and not recommended only.

Lastly, there should be a permanent board of competent examiners—say, for five years. Last year candidates were asked, "What orders are appealable under the Civil Code?" Now there is one section of the code which gives a list of some fifty orders which are referred to in various sections spread over the whole code of some 600 sections. Whenever the Chief Justice or Judge or even a leading barrister or lawyer wants to know if an order is appealable, he refers to the section, and sees whether it is includedin the list or not. Questions like the above test nothing save the cramming powers of a candidate. I am sure that by splitting the examination as proposed above; by requesting Government to appoint a competent Law Professor, whose duty should be to teach and spend all his time in teaching law only; and by appointing qualified examiners and not junior briefless barristers just landed from England, I am sure complaints from the professors, from the law students, and the LL.B. examinees will disappear. I approve of the suggestion made for students paying capitation fees to their professors. This will more than anything secure the attention of the students to the lectures of their professors. From these very LL.B.s, who have passed through not any higher standard than the present one for years past, the subordinate judicial service has been recruited If any one takes the pains to go through the Law Reports he will find that the percentage of the judgments of subordinate judges, upheld in appeal by the High Court, is greater than the percentage of those reversed. This service has always been praised and held in high esteem. Then wherefore raise the examination standard save to restrict more men coming in to earn their honest bread? I now come to the higher legal professions now open to the natives, *viz*, that of the advocate and of the solicitor. Under the present rules an advocate must be an LL.B. I should not at all be surprised if some future Chief Justice were to make a similar rule for solicitors. Any changes, therefore, in the LL. B., made simply to put obstructions in the way, should be very vigilantly guarded. There are only two or three Indian advocates in our Bar—Messrs. Ranade, Telang, and Vicaji. Why so? Simply on account of the thousand-and-one obstacles in a native's way to qualify himself here. Is the profession to be open to geniuses only? Natives who have the means to do so prefer to go all the way to England and be called to the bar there than here. For the rest of the Indians in this Presidency, however able and intelligent an individual may be among them, the legal profession is barred. May I ask why should the professions be so strictly guarded in India? There are about fifty articled clerks or more, but hardly one or two pass every year. Why so? Simply because of the obstacles in their way, a hundredth of which do not exist in England. The proper thing is to reform the Government Law School before altering the existing rules for the LL.B. Degree, and then alter the rules, so as to give more facility to law students instead of placing obstacles in their way which make a man pass the best years of his life before he can gain any footing in the legal profession.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM K. R. CAMA.

July 24.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJI presided at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the other members present being Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Col. Merewether, Drs. Waters and Cowasji Hormusji, Major Selby, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, and Sir Henry Morland.

PAVING FOOTPATHS.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Commissioner stating that he proposed to accept Mr. Byramji Jehangir's tender, the lowest of eight tenders received for paving footpaths during 1888-89, at rates amounting to Rs. 44,129 less Rs. 4,413 for the cost of contingencies at 10 per cent., total Rs. 48,542, against the budget grant of Rs. 50,000. On the motion of Mr. Banaji, the grant was sanctioned.

MARBLE SLABS IN THE FISH MARKET.

The Acting Commissioner asked the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the outlay of Rs. 825, from surplus cash balance, and provide for the cost of ten marble slabs to ten fish stalls in the fish market in the Crawford Market premises. The proposal was agreed to.

WATER IN THE VEHAR AND TULSI LAKES.

The following statement was laid on the table:—

	Rainfall for the week. In. Cts.	Rainfall up to date for the year. In. Cts.	Height of water on the gauge. At the commencement of the week. Ft. Cts.	At the end of the week. Ft. Cts.
VEHAR LAKE—				
22nd July 1888..	5 77	45 65	69 70	69 20
23rd „ 1887..	1 83	53 01	56 90	56 90
TULSI LAKE—				
22nd July 1888...	7 58	47 46	43 90	48 20
23rd „ 1887..	1 91	54 86	54 80	55 20

THE LEAKING RESERVOIRS.

One of the items on the agenda paper were the reports made by Mr. Tomlinson on the state of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Charles, had written a letter to the Chairman, regreting his inability to attend, on account of illness, and asking the Council to defer coming to a decision on the question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill reservoir, as he had something to say on the subject. The Council, accordingly, postponed the consideration of the whole question. Major Selby was, however, allowed to read a long letter he had prepared on the state of Bhandarwada reservoir, and addressed to the Secretary, Town Council. He had written the letter he said, with the object of having a written reply from Mr. Tomlinson. We take the following from the letter:—

That there has been a great failure in the matter of this reservoir will not, I think, be seriously contested by anybody, seeing that within four years of its completion, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,41,000 in remedial measures on a reservoir that originally cost only Rs. 900,000 odd. The following questions seem to me to arise:—(*a*) Who was responsible for this failure to ensure good work? (*b*) Was the original design a good one? (*c*) Was the contractors' tender recommended for acceptance, and, if so, by whom? (*d*) Did the Town Council, or the Corporation, by declining to accept the advice of the Executive, in any material way relieve the Executive of responsibility? (*e*) Are the proposed measures good, and should they be recommended to the Corporation?

Taking these questions *seriatim*, and referring first to the question of the contractors' responsibility, the writer said:—It seems to me idle to attempt to prove that the contractors are responsible for the very object of having an executive over the contractors is to prevent the contractors from doing bad work. Nor is it sufficient to show that the officers in charge issued orders. Their business was not merely to issue orders against bad work, but to insist on these orders being obeyed, and, if necessary, to terminate the contract. Did they ever, as a matter of fact, recommend this course?

Passing from the contractors to the Municipal Executive, Major Selby said:—Section 42 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, lays down that the whole executive power and responsibility is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, so that even, if the engineers were inclined to neglect their duty, they did so on the responsibility of the Municipal Commissioner, and it was his duty to see that they did not. On this point, Major Selby quoted some remarks made by the Hon. P. M. Mehta during the discussions held on the Municipal Bill in the Legislative Council. The remarks had particular reference to a proposal to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, when Mr. Mehta strongly expressed himself against having officer who would divide the responsibility with the Commissioner, as divided responsibility was no responsibility at all. Major Selby continued:—I entirely agree with Mr. Mehta that in law the Municipal Commissioner is solely responsible, and those who accept the law as good must, I think, apply it in this case. As is wellknown, I do not think the law good, and I hold, rightly or wrongly, that so far from fixing responsibility, it really has exactly the contrary effect, since it pretends to fix responsibility on one who as in this case, no one will be bold enough to say is responsible in fact. If the law be sound, then beyond all contradiction the Municipal Commissioner, and the Municipal Commissioner alone, is responsible for this grave failure. If he be not solely responsible, then the law which makes him so cannot be good. I myself hold the law to be unsound, and I think that the Engineering Department did not, *so far as the papers before me go*, exercise proper supervision. But I should like to hear anything they have to say. Nor do I see, in the face of the law, how the Corporation can logically censure them, even supposing their case is considered weak, without passing a still graver censure on the Municipal Commissioner.

Major Selby particularly wanted Mr. Tomlinson's opinion in writing on the following points:—On what kind of ground was the flooring laid? Was it permeable? If rock, had it fissures? If so, were the fissures stopped before the floor was laid? Does Mr. Tomlinson consider that the puddle wall was sufficiently thick, and that it was carried down sufficiently low? Proceeding, he said:—I cannot see from the papers before me that the Corporation have ever declined in this case to sanction anything that they were asked to sanction. Did the Town Council decline to sanction any establishment that they were specifically asked to sanction, and which the executive declared to be essential? If so, when and under what circumstances?

With regard to the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Tomlinson, and a comparison made by him with the Port Trust work, the writer said:—I have considerable faith in Mr. Tomlinson, and I should much like him to say whether it would not be well to empty the reservoir, and see if the floor be not cracked. If this prove to be so, does he not think the best plan would be to break it up and relay it? There are many other points which I can deal with verbally at the Town Council meeting. The comparison with Port Trust work is, I believe, good, and the work in this reservoir is admittedly bad; and if the rates be so low as to preclude good work, the responsibility lies on those who recommended the estimates and rates to the Town Council and the Corporation.

The writer added the following postcript to his letter:—It is, perhaps, necessary for me to say for the hundredth time that I quite see the necessity for a whole time officer, but he should not be executive and certainly should not be in such a position as to prevent responsibility resting directly on those who ought to hear it. He should, in fact, be like the Chairman of the Port Trust or the Agent of a Guaranteed Railway Company.

The Chairman said that the letter would be printed with the proceedings of that day's meeting. He thought the important question raised in that document would assist the Council in fixing upon proper parties the responsibility of the defective character of the Bhundarwada reservoir.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE IN THE DOCKS.

SUPERINTENDANT INGRAM yesterday placed five Pathans, before Mr. Crawley Boevey, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Prince's Dock, on Tuesday morning. The evidence of Inspector Lee-Smith, Constable Nelmes, and several sepoys was recorded, which supported the statements contained in our report of the disturbance yesterday. These men were identified, as taking a prominent part in the disturbance on the S. S. Queen Victoria, and were arrested in the hold of the ship.

Mr. Ingram was questioned by the Magistrate as to the character of the men employed in the docks, and the police arrangements made there for the suppression of such disturbances as the accused had taken part in. Superintendant Ingram informed his Worship that vast numbers of people of different races were employed in the docks as stevedore-labourers and dock coolies. They were, of course, not of the best characters, and possibly most of them had been before the Court. But the police arrangements, such as they were, he thought, ample to maintain order. Mr. Ingram stated as his opinion that no restrictions whatever were needed with regard to the employment in the docks of men of the class of the accused. If any restrictions were imposed on the employers of labour the trade of the port would suffer, inasmuch as there would then be a difficulty in engaging labour to load and discharge the cargoes of vessels that came to Bombay.

His Worship was quite satisfied that Mr. Ingram was correct, and complimented him on the admirable manner in which the riot had been suppressed.

The men complained that they were in the hold of the Queen Victoria eating their breakfast when arrested.

His Worship, in deciding the case, held that the evidence clearly showed there had been a serious riot in the docks, and that the accused took part in it. He therefore convicted them, and the only question was what penalty should be inflicted. The case was one of a most serious nature. If the prisoners and others of their class could not work quietly and amicably together some means would have to be found to make them, they could not be allowed to riot in the docks with impunity. Considering the serious nature of the disturbance and the fact that such people had to be specially looked after, his Worship thought he could not do less than sentence them to three months' hard labour, and order them to give sureties for their good behaviour on their liberation from jail. His Worship commented on the apparent absence of assistance there had been from the officers of the ship, and complimented Mr. Walke, the Dock-master, on his behaviour during the riot.

MILITARY NEWS

CAPTAIN HOGGE, Brigade-Major, Allahabad, has, as a temporary measure, assumed charge of the duties of Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, in consequence of Captain Balfe's deputation to Army Head-quarters, Simla.

THE promotion or transfer of adjutants of royal artillery districts and divisions to batteries of royal horse or royal artillery will be treated as a regimental transfer in future.

AUTHORITY has been issued for the formation of a band in the 11th Bengal Infantry, and the payment of the usual Government grant-in-aid.

THE expenses to which the families of British soldiers proceeding to hill depots yearly for change of air having been under consideration, the Government of India have considerately ordered, in view to rendering residence in the hills less expensive and more popular, that free conveyance by rail be allowed as far possible to all families so as to reduce the long and expensive journey by road, with free carriage for an extra quantity of baggage at the rate of half a maund per soldier's wife and quarter of a maund per child; and in cases of travelling where the Government bullock train is established one bullock cart per family of four persons and upwards will be allowed. The issue of the following articles of furniture at hill depots in addition to those already allowed is also sanctioned, *viz*., one cot with one mattress and one pillow-case to each family with more than two children; cane-bottomed chairs in same proportion as cots, and two blankets per cot. The concessions will be fully appreciated, and they will lead to an increased number of families going to the hills yearly. Hitherto residence in the hills has not proved the unmixed boon it was intended to be, as the road expenses invariably plunged and retained families in debt for months after their return to their corps.

THE carpenters and blacksmiths of the 32nd Pioneers, who were employed in building the bridge over the Rongli Chu river will be paid special rates of working pay which will be fixed for the work by the officers of the Public Works Department. The soldiers of the Sikkim Expeditionary Force, European and native, who have been employed in road-making will receive the ordinary working pay as published in Army Regulations.

A GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE exploration of the Antarctic regions is to be taken out of the hands of England and of Australia. It will be remembered that some time ago a half-hearted proposal came from Australia that the home Government should contribute £5,000 towards an Antarctic expedition, to which Australia would contribute a like sum

THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

In the House of Lords on the 29th ult. as briefly intimated in our telegraphic columns a debate took place on a motion of the Earl of Wemyss with regard to the defences of the Empire, when the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley expressed their views as to the possibility of an English invasion.

Lord Wolseley, in the course of his remarks, said :—

On the 4th inst. the First Lord of the Admiralty maintained in the House of Commons, in contradiction ofhimself (Lord Wolseley), that a fleet of 480,000 tons would be necessary to bring an invading army of 100,000 men to our shores. When the noble lord made that statement he multiplied by three the amount of shipping necessary. If he had asked his distinguished colleagues on the Board of Admiralty, he would have obtained the information that he was entirely wrong and the statement he disputed entirely right. He (Lord Wolseley) maintained his assertion that a fleet of 150,000 to 170,000 tons would be sufficient to bring across the Channel 100,000 men with 300 guns. He said further that there was every day in the French Channel ports enough shipping for the purpose ; and that the French authorities could collect in a single night an army of the size referred to. He made these remarks without the slightest intention of offending the susceptibilities or casting doubt on the good feeling of our neighbours. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped the Government would say whether this serious question had been submitted to the experts of the army and navy. It was with regret that he felt bound to reply to the First Lord of the Admiralty ; but he regretted still more that a Cabinet Minister should on his own motion, though no doubt in good faith, have made a wild, extravagant, and misleading statement on a subject of vital importance to the nation. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Harris replied that the point raised by the noble viscount (Wolseley) had been submitted to experts, but not being a Cabinet Minister he did not know the result. The Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the motion. There was a happy mean between panic and negligence, and he contended that the Government had found it. In the Imperial Defence Bill they had asked for 2,600,000l.—a large sum, but one which the Secretary of State admitted was not all that was needed. It was simply as much as could be spent at present. With regard to our artillery, everything possible was being done to make it effective. The reports of defects were greatly exaggerated, and he did not believe that our guns had more faults than those of foreign States ; only in the latter case there was less publicity. Having defended the delay in the adoption of a magazine rifle for our army, he declined to accept the opinion of the "man in the street" as to the strength at which it was necessary to keep the army. The Government did not think the administration of the army perfect. Much remained to be done ; but they would spare no pains to perform the remainder of the task. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Cambridge remarked that his name had been mentioned in connection with the word "scare," and added :—

In anything he had said he had not had the slightest intention of producing a scare, which he considered one of the most dangerous things imaginable. His statement that we needed an addition of 11,000 men to the army had not even been volunteered, but had been made in reply to questions put to him in the Committee on the Army Estimates. It had been laid down by the best authorities that men under 20 years of age were not fit to be sent abroad as soldiers ; and the 11,000 men referred to by him were simply to fill up the gaps that would be caused in any army corps ordered for foreign service by the necessity of leaving these young men at home. At the same time, he did not wish it to be understood that an addition of 11,000 men was his estimate of all that we could possibly want. It was simply what would be needed if we had to send an army corps abroad. (Hear, hear.) It was very desirable that the country should know the exact position in which it stood with regard to the army and navy. Hitherto it had been asleep ; and it was incumbent on every man who knew the truth to say frankly what he thought. If he did not do so he was not performing his duty to his country or his Sovereign. He (the Duke of Cambridge) had used the word "danger," but not in the sense that England was in imminent danger. There was danger in the sense that we ought to be in a position to hold our own with other nations, and that object could not be attained in a day or perhaps in a year. Hitherto we had lived very much from hand to mouth. One object of the Government should be to define the relative duties, and consequently the required strength of the army and navy. Every Continental country had within the last few years been arming to the teeth, while England, speaking comparatively, and not absolutely, had stood still. In his opinion she ought relatively to hold the position that she stood in before these vast armaments began. (Hear, hear.) Such armaments were deplorable. They were unhappy for the world ; but we had not begun them and could not stop them, and the result of our own inactivity had been scares, which he looked upon as dangerous. He had no desire for extravagance, but he wished the Government to feel that he supported them on the question of our military and naval defences to the best of his ability. (Cheers).

Lord Wolseley having denied a statement with which he was credited that 100,000 men could be embarked in a single night, the Marquis of Salisbury said :—

The noble lord's explanation put the matter right at once. The difference between the Admiralty and the War Office was really a question as to the definition of the word "surprise." No naval pre-eminence could contend against the surprise of a single night ; but such a surprise was impossible (hear, hear.) It was also impossible that an invading army of 100,000 men could be collected in France without information of it reaching this country. Another point on which the two officers differed was the nature of the equipment which a force suddenly thrown from France to England would carry. When Lord George Hamilton spoke of shipping to the amount of 480,000 tons being necessary to carry 100,000 troops, he was thinking of a force thoroughly equipped for landing in a hostile country. If such equipments were not given, and the men were packed on boardship like herrings, it was very possible that 150,000 tons would be enough ; but such a rush as that presupposed a surprise in a single night, to which he had already referred. Of course, if there was time to bring up any naval force the expedition must be destroyed. The truth was that there had been a good deal of misconception caused by the phrase, "losing the command of the Channel." What was really meant by it was that our fleet should be defeated, a contingency which they hoped was impossible. But that we should lose the command of the Channel, that our ports should be sealed up, so that no ship should be able to creep out and interfere with the invading fleet was a contingency which could not possibly occur. (Cheers.) He would now venture to express a hope that as they had threshed out the meaning of the two departments the duel between them would end. It was not desirable that we should discuss in all its details, for the benefit of our neighbours, the precise mode in which we expected them to attack us or the precise mode in which we should meet them. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the noble viscount would use his great official knowledge rather to guide the Government than to correct them. If chastisement was the proof of love the love of the noble lord overflowed all bounds. (Laughter.) Criticising the speech made by the Earl of Wemyss, the noble marquis said the perpetual taunt that Ministers were neglecting the highest interests of their country in order to make a successful Budget seemed to confute itself. Her Majesty's Government were as sensible as the noble earl of the stupendous magnitude of the interests committed to their care, and they were devoting all they had of knowledge, industry, and capacity to carry their task to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

The passages in the newly-published Bulgarian Blue-book sum up the situation from the Russian point of view very neatly. On December 17, M. de Giers told Sir Robert Morier that Russia had made up her mind not to interfere with the Bulgarians. "They may do anything and everything they please, from cutting each other's throats to declaring themselves an Empire. We shall not move a finger to prevent them. We wash our hands of the whole concern." On the other hand, on October 31, nearly two months previously, M. de Staal told Lord Salisbury that "Russia would make the willingness of other Powers to concur in a satisfactory settlement in Bulgaria a touchstone by which her friendly relations with them would be regulated." One statement supplements the other.

A very large expansion of business is shown by the returns of the Bankers' Clearing House for the week ending July 4. The return of paid clearing amounted to the enormous sum of £188,193,000, which is the highest total ever recorded, the next highest being that of July 2, 1882, when the total was £177,860,000. At that date the Stock Exchange settlement amounted to £61,000,000, and on Thursday last it only rose to £48,295,000, so that the trade expansion is all the more noteworthy. For the corresponding week of 1887 the total was £136,662,000. From the first of the year till July 4 the total is greater by £336,344,000 than for the same period last year.

EVICTED IN HIS COFFIN.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* says :—

One of the most extraordinary incidents that has yet occurred in connection with evictions took place in Cashel on Monday, 2nd ult. At the last petty sessions held in Cashel the representatives of the late Mr. Daniel Kyte proceeded against a weekly tenant, named Frank Dwyer, for possession of a weekly tenement, situate in William-street, for non-payment of rent. The defence set up was that Mr. Kyte had left Dwyer the house, together with a coffin, which he kept beside him in his room, but notwithstanding this contention the justices gave a decree for possession. Before the eviction Dwyer, better known as "Franky Doodle," made preparations on a somewhat extended scale to barricade the place, and for the past few days he and his better half had to use a ladder as the only means of ingress and egress, much to the amusement of the neighbours. On Monday morning last the town bailiff, a man named Ryan, proceeded with a party of police to William-street to carry out the order of the magistrates. They were followed by a large crowd of men, women, and children, who shouted and cheered heartily. The house, as already stated, was barricaded. "Franky," making his appearance at one of the windows, addressed the crowds in a style somewhat like the following : "Mr. Kyte left me and Judy this house and the coffin. He came to me and says he, 'Franky, you are an honest fellow, and I will leave you this house.' He took Judy's hand and put it into mine and said the same —(cheers and laughter)—and Judy can prove it herself, and there is no law, not even the Plan of Campaign, that can put us out." In this strain, amidst the good-humoured cheers and laughter of the people, he proceeded to argue the justice of his case, mixing the Plan of Campaign, the Land League, and the law of the land in the most ludicrous fashion. The police occasionally attempted to induce him to surrender, but without avail. He would shout at them, "You can't evict me out of the coffin. I will go into the coffin, and you must put me out, coffin and all. (Roars of laughter.) How could you put out a man in his coffin under the 'Plan.' I tell you, you can never do it." (Cheers.) After some further parley on the part of "Franky" and the police he agreed to give up possession, but only on condition that he should be evicted whilst in his coffin. The key of the door was then thrown down and the barricades being removed the bailiffs and the police,entering at once,proceeded to put "Franky" out, whom they found still lying in the coffin. Owing, however, to the stairs being so narrow they had to put the coffin, with its living inmate, out through one of the windows. The sight was certainly a novel one, and not without its amusing aspect—bailiff and police lowering an unpainted and open coffin, within which was stretched, or rather reclined, "Franky," in excellent health, and wearing a tall silk hat, around which was twined and old white veil. As he descended he protested to the assembled crowd against his "illegal eviction," but if one might judge from the boisterous laughter that was heard on all sides the spectators seemed greatly to enjoy the scene. As soon as the coffin reached *terra firma* the "boys," who seemed inclined for more fun, raised it up, placed it on their shoulders, and proceeded up the main street, followed by a large gathering cheering lustily for "Franky" as he sat upright in it.

THE NEW ZULU WAR.

A correspondent, writing from Durban (Natal), on the 6th ultimo to a London paper, says :—

You will no doubt have heard by cable of the new muddle that has arisen in Zululand, and the unfortunate collision that has occurred between a section of the Zulus and a force partly consisting of a detachment of the 6th Dragoons. That such a collision should have occurred is no surprise to those who, living near the spot, have watched the way in which those charged with the administration of Zulu affairs have been preparing the way for a crisis of the kind. Going back no further than last year, it has to be remembered that the somewhat sudden annexation of Zululand, involving as it did the virtual deposition of the hereditary chief, Dinizulu, and the humiliation of the party who were throughout true to Cetewayo, was not carried out in such a way as to leave it beyond doubt that the Zulus were consenting parties. It has, indeed, been asserted, on what seems to be pretty good authority, that the whole arrangement was a surprise to them, and that though they perforce acquiesced in it, they never gave in such an adherence as could rightly be called a consent. This difficulty, serious as it was, might perhaps have been got over had it not been for the blunder committed later on in restoring the chief Usibebu to his former position and authority in the country. Usibebu, it will be borne in mind, was left as a sort of official thorn in the side of Cetewayo in 1883, and managed, with the assistance of some European allies, to burn Cetewayo's kraal and drive Cetewayo himself to take refuge in the Zulu Reserve. After Cetewayo's death it was Usibebu's turn to be defeated by the Royal party in Zululand, assisted by the Boers who subsequently established the New Republic. Usibebu, being utterly routed, took refuge under the British flag, and for three whole years—from 1884 to 1887—there was no mention made of any attempt or desire to reinstate him in a position which he had lost through his own cruel and high-handed action. Within the last few months, however, he has been restored as the protege of the British Government. It can readily be understood that such a step, involving as it did the interference with interests which have grown up since Usibebu's defeat, has irritated the Royal party, who still cling round Dinizulu, and who were already sufficiently irritated by the annexation of the country without, as they aver, the consent of the Zulu people themselves. In the middle of all this, a dispute occurs between Dinizulu and Muyamana, formerly Cetewayo's Prime Minister, on the subject of some cattle—a never-ending source of dispute among Zulu tribes. Some of Dinizulu's people seize and drive off some cattle belonging to Muyamana, and thereupon the Administration of Zululand issues writs against Dinizulu and several of his leading men as cattle stealers. It was when a force of mounted police, supported by a detachment of the dragoons, was on its way to enforce these writs, and to seize the persons indicated in them, that the recent conflict took place. It may, of course, be very necessary now that Zululand is nominally British territory to show that the Queen's writ will run in any part of it. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to pity the inaptitude of the officials who, while desiring by all means to avoid any outbreak or bloodshed, failed to see that they were driving the most powerful and respectable section of the Zulu people to desperation. The Zulus without doubt fought to defend the person of their King, and for this purpose they may be expected to fight at any time. The police had to fall back, and the dragoons, in covering the retreat of the police, suffered the loss which has doubtless already been telegraphed to England What steps will next be taken does not yet seem to be known. Reinforcements of dragoons and infantry are leaving Natal to-day for Zululand, taking with them two guns of a mountain battery. The bulk of colonial opinion condemns the blunders which have led up to so unfortunate an occurrence, and it is believed that the authorities in Zululand and Natal hope to settle the complication without any serious bloodshed. It remains to be seen whether this hope will be disappointed. The worst of it is that when blunders have once been committed the confidence felt in the official capacity to avoid blundering is greatly diminished.

A despatch just received from Zanzibar states that the Hungarian Count Teleki, who has been travelling for some time in the interior, was in December last on Lake Barengo. The Count has had numerous fights with the natives, but had always been victorious, and had his caravan well in hand. He had ascended Mount Kenia, the lofty peak which lies far to the north of Kilima-Njaro. This mountain had never been ascended before, and Count Teleki states that it is higher than Kilima-Njaro which is 18,7000ft. high ; but, unfortunately, the Count does not give any figures. He proposed to go to the Samburo country and visit the Lakes Basso Ebor and Basso Erok, as he calls them. Dr. Hans Meyer now admits that his original estimate of the height of Kilima-Njaro was incorrect, and that the old estimate of 18,700ft. is more likely to be right.

A great lock-out of ironworkers in Pennsylvania and the Western States began on June 20. Eighty mills, employing 100,000 men, were closed because the men refused to submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. It is thought that the lock-out will continue for two months at least. There is little antagonism between the men and their employers, as the former are glad to escape work during the hot weather, and the latter find the market so dull that they are quite willing to stop producing.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. Rowlands' Eukonia is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose' and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for Rowlands, articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

THE END OF THE MOURNING.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

The mourning is over, which, complimentary as it is called, has been as sincere, as generally adopted and conscientiously worn, as ever any public mourning was. It was a great trouble in the flush of the season, in the middle of what ought to be the summer, for the feminine part of the population to provide themselves with new or adopt old dresses which should be presentable, and do their beauty, if they had any, or their reputation for well-dressing no harm. A man is easily provided : a strip of hatband is enough to mark his regret for the dearest of friends, much more for a public loss which could have no personal effect. But with the women the matter was very different. I have been a witness of various expedients : skilful arrangements of black ribbon ; grey gowns hastily made up ; white gowns taken out of their drawers, though not without a shiver. One lady, to my great edification, took her veil before my eyes, and deftly pinning it over the flowers in her bonnet came forth black as a mourning-coach. Of course, the rich people who do not care how many dresses or bonnets they order from their milliner managed the matter more easily ; but nowadays there are very few people who are rich. It must be owned that there were certain combinations of grey and white which were very pretty, and produced a most charming effect, while yet they were quite *en regle* from the complimentary mourning point of view ; and it must also be allowed that, as women are (beneficently) constituted, there is always a certain pleasurable excitement in the necessity for a change of dress. It is even an alleviation—heaven help us !—in the secondary sorrows that do not go to the very depths, to look after the needful crape. But, with all these deductions the public mourning has been as genuine as anything, of the kind probably could be. Thousands of people who perhaps never saw him, or saw him only in a passing pageant, have felt the ache in their hearts of a true if momentary pang. And now it is over, and, except the very Court and household, we are all free to resume our ordinary attire. It is a strange commentary on the swiftness of the progress of events. It has lasted only a fortnight ; but though the young ladies in the Row may have hesitated these rainy mornings to come out in their summer finery, inexorable Life has not hesitated to sweep away the very image of him for whom this distant country changed its daily garb and donned its mourning. So much and so little ! It is a sort of epitome and travesty at the same time—a tragic scornful lesson of the insignificance of the greatest, and the small necessity there is in this world for any individual.

I confess that it gives me a pang, half of anger, to see how completely this has been the case with the Emperor Frederick. It is no doubt the course of nature ; but there have been few such pathetic and tragic instances of that contempt of Nature for the futility of death—which is not one of its aspects which we are apt to dwell upon. In face of all the new proclamations, the beginning of the fresh young, solid reality of a reign, the short three months that went before look almost like a melancholy farce, a sort of conscious playing at empire, unreal, ineffectual —a sad pretence of being. What could the three months' Emperor do to put any mark upon the path to show where he had passed ? The assumption of those honours and that apparently almost boundless power ; the solemn proclamation of high purpose to serve God and the country ; the struggles unseen for emancipation and independence —even the heroic efforts to live and reign—seem like a dream now that they are all over : like less than a dream, like vanity itself, like the impossible trying to be. The grim powers of life and strength and continuance could afford to stand by and wait till the play was played out ; looking on, we may imagine, with a grim sense of the futility, the evanescent folly of it all. Young monarchs and old statesmen do not scoff audibly—indeed, humanity forbids all scoffing ; but there is a dumb contempt in To-day, when it succeeds and is, for the shadow which is past, which is more eloquent than words. The arrested current has swept on ; it is not a reign which has ended, it is an obstacle that has been removed. The pent-up tide had swollen silently ; now it pours along in full flood. This humiliation of death, the triumph over it of every living thing—the disappearance, the annulling, the supersession—are among the most painful of all the accessories of mortality. There is something in it, when displayed on such a great scale, which makes the heart sick with the thought that it would have been better never to have been.

It is common enough for successors to treat with practical contempt the wishes and intentions of those who have gone before them. I remember an instance of a kind old man who left a certain house of his in his will, to be kept for the advantage of any of his descendants who might want a home : not to be sold or let, or in any way alienated. The sons and daughters consulted over it and agreed ; and the house was sold with the utmost celerity permitted by the law. Perhaps they were right and he was wrong ; but the contempt on one side and humiliation on the other were not less marked. Almost every library that is broken up every collection, tells the same tale. The man who gathered these riches together put his whole heart in them. The moment he disappears, that contempt comes in and carts off the old rubbish with a satisfaction which has something triumphant in it. There is scarcely an heir who ever comes into an estate without immediately marking the triumph of the living over the dead by some change. Even affection does not quench this seemingly innate principle. Religion makes death the step to higher worlds and advantages unknown ; but in this world, though we acknowledge its presence with awe, it not only sweeps away every human wish and effort, but makes the best and bravest, in an hour, in a day, of no account.

True as this is in the majority of cases, it is seldom that we have so telling an example of it as in the case of the late Emperor. For months we had all been breathless for the morning's news : to hear not of our own restless politics, nor of what the great countries were doing who stand all at arms watching each other, but how he was. And now his life, his story, the aspirations which so many hoped in, have all come to nothing. Talk of justice as the law of the universe ! I hope it is in the long run ; but certainly not in this world. I suppose no man deserved better, if desert were anything. And the ambition to reign well, to seek peace and ensue it, to judge righteous judgments and amend public evils, is as fine an inspiration as can be. But of these things there has been an end, and they are all swept away like dead leaves from the path. There was a young Marcellus of whom we have all heard, and there was a Henry Stuart who might, perhaps, have saved the race ; but the unfulfilment of beautiful youth is a different matter. It is more pitiful, more terrible, when Death puts out a matured and patient purpose, and balks the complete manhood which after endless patience has taken up the sword—which is never to be drawn.

All this gave the entire world (with perhaps a few exceptions) a pang a fortnight since. Is it a fortnight or is it a century ? The public mourning is over, and the Emperor Frederick is over, and his name extinguished, and all that he might have been wiped out as if he never was. The black gowns and the grey gowns and the ribbons, which have been doing duty as mourning, are more tangible signs than anything else that survives, so far as an outsider can see. History will step from one imperial William to another as life has done. The other was an interruption, and it is over. The little bitter drama is done, the tale is told, and fact stalks on again relieved. It almost looks now as if it would have been finer, a more touching dignity, had that simulacrum of a reign never existed.

At a meeting of the Aeronautical Society —Mr. James Glaisher in the chair— a paper was read by Major Douglass Archibald on kite balloons, in which he pointed out the difficulties of flying ordinary captive balloons, owing to the deflections and recoveries due to calms and gusts in ordinary winds. The difficulty could be counteracted by associating a kite with the balloon, whereby a more steady floating condition would be obtained, and the influence of the kite would improve with increased velocity of wind. The captive balloon, it is said, cannot be used more than about 100 days in a year ; but with the kite attachment the remaining 265 days could be largely utilized for reconnoitring purposes. Kites alone can be made to carry cameras and signal-lights into the air with more steadiness than balloons, especially where the kites are flown tandem, or where several are linked together.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duke of Marlborough was married on the 29th ult. by the Mayor of New York, Mr. Hewitt, to Mrs. Lilian Warren Hammersley. They sailed for Europe next day. Mrs. Hammersley, *nee* Price, is (says the *Daily News* correspondent) the daughter of a commodore in the United States navy. She married Mr. Louis Hammersley in 1879. His father died in 1883, leaving him a fortune estimated at 6,000,000 dols Four months later Mr. Hammersley himself died, and left his wife a life interest in his entire estate, with an income estimated at 150,000 dols., directing her to distribute the money among various charities at her death, unless a male heir was born to his cousin, Mr. J. Hooker Hammersley. The will was contested, but in January, 1886, the case was decided in Mrs. Hammersley's favour, although an appeal was made. In delivering the decision the surrogate simply said that Mrs. Hammersley's dower in her husband's estate was more valuable than the life interest which he had given to her, and he refused to believe that Mr. Hammersley was incompetent to make a will, or that Mrs. Hammersley had exercised undue influence over her husband.

A CLERICAL HUNT AT THE MARRIAGE.

The *New York Herald*, after describing the efforts made to obtain a clergyman to perform the religious ceremony after the completion of the civil ceremony, says :—Finally, when Messrs. Leary and Webb were about to give up the clerical hunt in despair, and while the duke and duchess were anxiously awaiting a summons to the church at the bride's palatial residence in Fifth-avenue, a policeman suggested to them the name of the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, who is in charge of a little Baptist church in Sixth-street, in the "German district," off the Bowery-street at the East-end of the city. This clergyman, who is an honest and zealous missionary in what would be called "the slums," said to the inquirers. "Inasmuch as a civil ceremony has already been performed by the mayor it is but right that the church should give a formal sanction to the union." At half-past five o'clock, after three hours of anxious search, and of still more anxious waiting, the duke and duchess were rewedded in the modest parsonage, 120, Second-avenue, the residence of the Baptist clergyman. The ceremony was brief and a trifle cheerless ; the clergyman was made happy by receiving perhaps the largest fee he had ever pocketed ; and, then, surrounded by a curious crowd of men, women, and children, who were attracted by the unwonted sight of splendid equipages and horses, the widow of Louis Hammersley emerged as Duchess of Marlborough in the eye of "Church" as well as of "State." It is said that the disinclination of the clergymen to take part in the affair was due not so much to over-scrupulous considerations as to the influence of the bride's family, who bitterly opposed the match, and who had sent emissaries some days ago to request the clergy to refuse to perform the ceremony. Neither the bride's father, Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., nor any of her family would come from their home at Troy, in the interior of this State, to witness the marriage. This is said in well informed circles to have resulted in complete estrangement between the duchess and her parents. They only learned her intentions a few days ago when she petitioned the surrogates probate "for a further allowance of £40,000 from her late husband's estate. As to personalty, of which species of property there is more than £600,000, she stated in her petition to the court that she needed money to meet the expenses of her approaching marriage. Surrogate Ransom has not granted her petition, and some lawyers think he will refuse it.

SENSATIONAL STORIES.

Mr. Louis Stevenson, writing in *Scribner* about Penny Dreadfuls, says :—

I have tried to write for them, says Mr. Stevenson in *Scribner*, and on the whole I have failed ; just as Egan and Hemming failed in the circulating libraries. It is my consolation that Charles Reade nearly wrecked that valuable property the *London Journal*, which must instantly fall back on Mr. Egan ; and the king of us all, George Meredith, once staggered the circulation of a weekly newspaper. A servant-maid used to come and boast when she had read another chapter of *Treasure Island* ; that any pleasure should attend the exercise never crossed her thoughts. The same tale, in a penny paper of a high class, was mighty coldly looked upon ; by the delicate test of the correspondence column, I could see I was far too leeward : and there was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom very early perceived it was in vain to rival.

HOW HE BEGAN THE DOWNWARD COURSE.

How I came to be such a student of our penny press demands perhaps some explanation. I was brought up on *Cassell's Family Paper* ; but the lady who was kind enough to read the tales aloud to me was subject to sharp attacks of conscience. She took the *Family Paper* on confidence ; the tales it contained being family tales, not novels. But every now and then something would occur to alarm her finer sense ; she would express a well-grounded fear that the current fiction was "going to turn out a Regular Novel"; and the family paper, with my pious approval, would be dropped. Yet neither she nor I were wholly stoical ; and when Saturday came round, we would study the windows of the stationer and try to fish out of subsequent woodcuts and their legends the further adventures of our favourites. This inexpensive pleasure mastered me. Each new Saturday I would go from one newsvendor's window to another's till I was master of the weekly gallery and had thoroughly digested "The Baronet Unmasked," "So-and-so approaching the Mysterious House," "The Discovery of the Dead Body in the Blue Marl Pit," "Dr. Vargas removing the Senseless Body of Fair Lilias," and whatever other snatch of unknown story and glimpse of unknown characters that gallery afforded. I do not know that I ever enjoyed fiction more ; those books that we have (in such a way) avoided reading, are all so excellently written !

ABOUT THE "YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL."

The *Young Ladies' Journal* is an elegant miscellany which I have frequently observed in the possession of the barmaid. In a lone house on a moorland I was once supplied with quite a considerable file of this production, and (the weather being violent) devoutly read it. The tales were not ill done ; they were well abreast of the average tale in a circulating library ; there was only one difference, only one thing to remind me I was in the land of penny numbers instead of the parish of three volumes ; disguise it as the authors pleased (and they showed ingenuity in doing so) it was always the same tale they must relate : the tale of a poor girl ultimately married to a peer of the realm or (at the worst) a baronet. The circumstance is not common in life ; but how familiar to the musings of the barmaid ! The tales were not true to what men see ; they were true to what the readers dreamed.

MR. STEVENSON'S THEORY.

Uneducated readers seem to me to long, not to enter into the lives of others, but to behold themselves in changed situations,ardently but impotently preconceived. The imagination (save the mark !) of the popular author here comes to the rescue, supplies some body of circumstance to these phantom aspirations, and conducts the readers where they will. Where they will : that is the point ; elsewhere they will not follow. When I was a child, if I came on a book in which the characters wore armour, it fell from my hand ; I had no criterion of merit, simply that one decisive taste, that my fancy refused to linger in the middle ages. And the mind of the uneducated reader is mailed with similiar restrictions. So it is that we must account for a thing otherwise unaccountable ; the popularity of some of these great ones of the dust. In defect of any other gift, they have instinctive sympathy with the popular mind. They can thus supply to the shop girl and the shoeblack vesture cut to the pattern of their naked fancies, and furnish them with welcome scenery and properties for autobiographical romancing. Even in readers of an upper class we may perceive the traces of a similar hestitation ; even for them a writer may be too exotic. The villain, even the heroine, may be a Fiji islander, but only on condition the hero is one of ourselves.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·713
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·478
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total for during month	20·78
" " year	38·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst. ...	0·42

* From midnight to midnight.

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

Despite the ominous cry of "No money stirring," which has long been heard in every market, says a contemporary, and which threatens to drive owners who desire to dispose of historic properties, like The Oaks, to despair, the present year promises to be exceptionally remunerative to vendors of high-class thoroughbred stock. It proceeds :—

On the 15th of last month Mr. Waring's twenty-three yearlings were sold at Ascot and brought an average of two hundred and fifty-four guineas per head. Again on June 23, twenty-six yearlings were sold at Hampton Court for rather more than four hundred and seventy-four guineas a piece. Thanks to the renovation of the paddocks by the introduction of bullocks to the pastures, and by a liberal use of manure—a course of action recommended so far back as 1856 by the late Sir Tatton Sykes—the Royal yearlings can no longer be stigmatised as the Royal rats, and were this year as creditable a lot as Mr. Tattersall ever offered for sale on the same spot. The average was,doubtless,raised by the determination of the Duke of Portland to become the possesser of a son and a daughter of his favourite St. Simon, who is also the sire of a finer yearling than was seen at Hampton Court, which was lately purchased privately from Lord Rosslyn by the Duke of Portland, and is now at Welbeck Abbey, a credit to his sire and to his dam, Feronia, one of the last Thormanby mares in existence. On the other side of the Atlantic, a yearling named King Thomas has just been knocked down, presumably to the representative of Mr. August Belmont, at a larger figure than was ever given in the United States for an animal of the same class ; and it is noteworthy that at the Hampton Court sale two South American purchasers, Mr. M'Lellan and Mr. Gregory, were among the most spirited bidders. Such, indeed, is now the facility and safety with which animals of the tenderest age can be transferred from the Old to the New World that before long we may expect to see racers as fleet as any of the "horses of the century," which have flourished from Velocipede and Priam down to St. Simon and Ormonde, produced in the valley of the Mississippi, on the Brazilian and Argentine Pampas, or under the southern Cross, and shipped to this country. We have just been told that Australia, which boasts possession of many stallions and mares sprung from the best blood of the mother country, will never be satisfied until she has won the Blue Riband of the British Turf. In Rotherhill, whom Mr. Gosden sold last winter for a song, one of the most promising sires that ever crossed the Atlantic was lost to this Kingdom. From Brazil comes a report that English thoroughbreds thrive there amazingly, and turning aside from blue-blooded animals with their names in the "Stud Book," we find that shipments of valuable Shire and Clydesdale carthorses to America and Australia are more numerous than ever. "Prices," says "The Live Stock Journal," "are good on the other side of the Atlantic, and first-class stallions can be sent to Chicago for twenty pounds apiece." Our contemporary suggests that the trade in horses would assume still larger dimensions were the leading steamship lines to lay themselves out for it. The same remark applies to shippers with Australia and South America for their objective, as the purchaser who gives a thousand pounds for a yearling in England would not hesitate to pay handsomely to have him safely and rapidly transferred to Buenos Ayres or Sidney. At the meeting held recently at the Mansion House, to support the Jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor next year, Mr. Sandeman, of the Bank of England, observed with pride that foreigners and colonists came there from all parts of the world in search of pedigree stock.

There is good reason, therefore, for hoping that a better time for agriculturists is at hand than they have experienced during the last ten years. With the price of cattle rising at Chicago and Kansas city, and with an immense demand for horses in the United States, South America and Australia, the English landlord and his congener, the English tenant-farmer, might find comfort in studying the pages of a book, "The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming," of which Mr. Prothero, Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, is the author. Mr. Prothero boldly proclaims that "if we are to believe half of what we find in print, times have been as bad with English farmers in the past as they are at present." In 1816 it was argued by public writers that if farmers would drink sound beer instead of sour claret, and their wives and daughters would quit the piano and take to the dairy, wealth would once more be their portion. Was not the same argument produced in Northamptonshire within the last few years ? In 1820 the farmers complained that they were ruined by low prices and high taxes, and that wheat could not be grown at a profit under fifty-four shillings a quarter. "Then, as now," says Mr. Prothero, "political agitators were prepared to use agricultural depression to foment discontent, and tenants declared that, if they had their lands rent free, they could not make both ends meet." Mr. Prothero shows that, thanks to the sagacity of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, father to the present Earl of Leicester, the rental of the Holkhan property, which stood at two thousand two hundred pounds in 1776, rose to twenty thousand a year in 1820, and had more than doubled in 1875. The best hope for agriculturists, high and low, rests, according to Mr. Prothero, in the revival of thrift, self-denial, and industry in their midst. The increased facilities of communication to which cheap freights contribnte have a double operation. In the first place, they make England one of the cheapest countries in the world to the general consumer ; in the second, they enable every English raiser of stock to find remunerative markets thousands of miles away from home. The result is that producers of pedigree cattle, matchless sheep, and incomparable horses in these islands, are largely compensated for their inability to grow cereals at a profit. Take for instance the advertisements in which Mr. Tattersall announced that during five days of the present week he would offer thoroughbred equine stock for sale at Newmarket.

It is to-day, as a rule, that prices run highest at the July meeting, and the morning will open with fourteen yearlings from the Yardley stud, which will be followed into the sale ring by sixteen beauties sent by Lord Rosebery from Ment-more, and by those of Mr. Chaplin's yearlings with which he has not already parted in private to that sagacious buyer, Lord Calthorpe. No one who reads over the pedigrees of the animals which Mr. Edmund Tattersall and his son have thus far submitted to public competition during the present year can pretend that the Turf, as to the moral deterioration of which so many homilies have lately been delivered, is in a languishing and declining condition. Those best accquainted with the secret history of our great national sport are well aware that each successive year since 1844, when Lord George Bentinck exposed the Running Rein frauds, has seen a marked improvement in its purity. Never before were there so many high born and wealthy owners of racehorses, who forswear betting, and would feel a stain like a wound, as at the present moment. The very magnitude of our modern stakes throws betting into the background, and emancipates owners of thoroughbreds from its demoralising thraldom. In that delightful book, "Fifty Years of my life," Lord Albemarle, its genial author, tells us that on the 13th of June, 1815—five days before the crowning victory of Waterloo—there were horseraces at Grammont, in Belgium, which were eagerly participated in by young English officers. "I was standing," writes Lord Albemarle, "close to Lord Uxbridge when a cheer from the judge's stand saluted the winner of a sweepstakes. I thought I had never seen so handsome a lad. It was Lord Hay, an ensign in the First Regiment of Guards. On the following Friday he was killed at Quatre Bras, and two days later the gallant veteran at my side left a leg at Waterloo." There is, then, no occasion for lovers of the Turf to be disheartened. "God save you, merry gentlemen, led nothing you dismay" ; for England's favourite sport will not be jeopardised by the trial any more than by the impression of the highest judicial authority, save one, in this realm, that Mr. Weatherby is an attorney.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1336 Huzara (s), Campbell.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.

FOR HULL.

2065 Apollo (s), Douglas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1394 China (s), Billinge.
2068 Sultan (s), Collins.

FOR ANTWERP.

2267 Knight of St. John (s), Bevis.

FOR GENOA, &c.

2487 Manilla (s), Govino.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2031 St. Regulus (s), Henry.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

2333 Aston Hall (s), Hill.

FOR ADEN.

1589 Siam (s), Weighell.

FOR JAVA.

1974 Peveril (s), Burgess.
1508 Queen Victoria (s),
1855 Strathearn (s), White.

FOR MAURITIUS.

[illegible] Glen Caladh, Lamont.

FOR SAIGON.

1451 St. Dunstan (s), White.

FOR CHINA.

1585 Mongolia (s), Sams.

FOR CALCUTTA.

886 Sir Lancelot, Noel.

FOR SINGAPORE, &c.

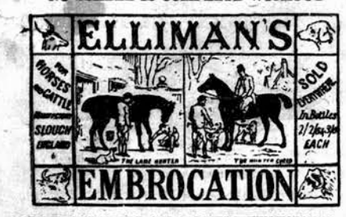
635 C. Wattana, Muller.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— I. M. S. Canning, Wilson.
— I. M. S. Clive, Creagh.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— I. M. S. Tenn

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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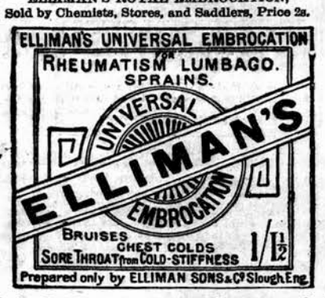

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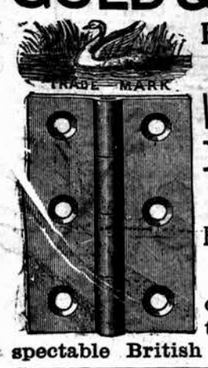

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FOR JULY 1888

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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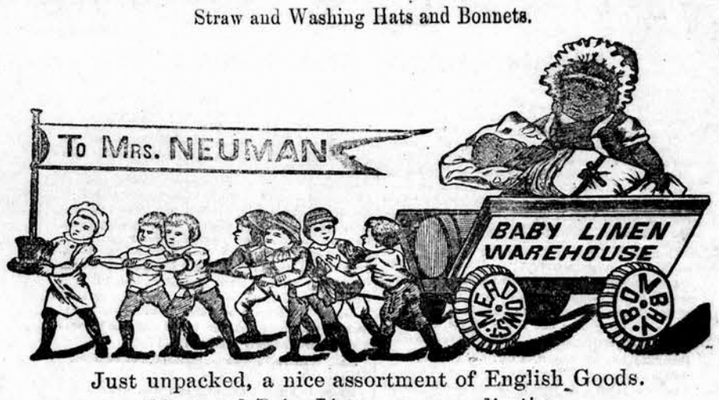

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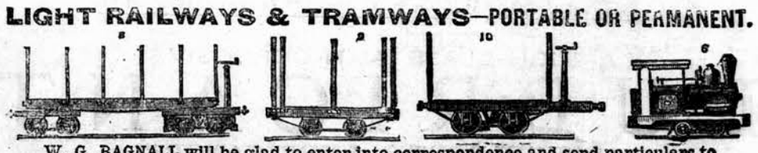

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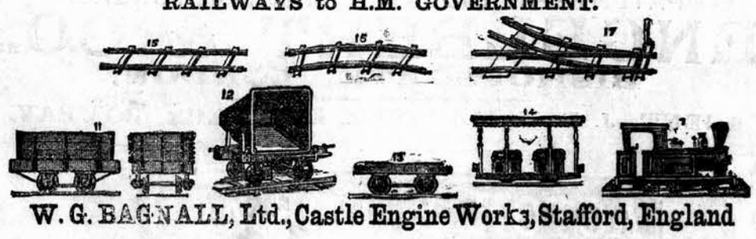

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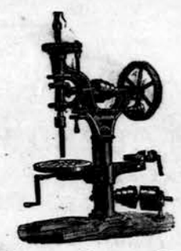

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